

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

The Grain Trade's War Pledge

From the Address of S. L. Rice, President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at the Excelsior Springs Meeting of Directors.

Our Association is thoroughly conscious of its obligation to the grain and feed trade during these trying days of war. It is the third war in which our nation has been engaged since our Grain Dealers National Association was founded in 1896, but this is the first time that we have recognized the necessity of cancelling our annual meeting of members. This should mean to our membership throughout the nation, as it means to our officers and directors, that this war is far more critical, unbelievably more desperate, than any other war in which we have been engaged.

Some business organizations have continued their national meetings, and a few, but only a few, have asked Why we did not do the same. The answer is clear to anyone who must travel by train or airplane today, or who must depend upon motor transportation. There is urgent need for conservation of transportation facilities as of many other things, and irrespective of the decision of others, our decision was that every possible contribution be made to our country's war needs. We have not regretted this decision.

The policy of our National Association for the duration of this war is brief, but clear—Everything must be second in importance to the winning of this war. There will be times when, under the stress of national programs, it will appear that the government is moving dangerously into the field of the grain and feed trade. There will be times when it will appear that private business is being sacrificed to social regimentation. There will be occasions when we will think that the government program hurts us and sacrifices some of our rights unnecessarily. In these instances, we must point out the harm that is being done; there will be times when we must ask a review of the policy of the government; but I hope there will not come the time when

we must try to obstruct any program that the Congress has decided is necessary to our war effort.

You say that we may come out of this war, winner in a military sense, but loser in the matter of rights of private business. That may be so; if so, then we will fight to regain the rights we have lost if they are not promptly restored to us. That is the American way, and by bowing to the will of our Congress during war times we do not, you may be assured, surrender any of the fundamental rights and opportunities that our form of life has made possible to our people. We give up certain of our freedoms against the desperate need of winning this war; but the giving up is a temporary thing, and let there be a strong warning to any individual or group which believes that, out of the suffering of this war, they can permanently seize from us the rights and freedoms that Americans have written into the very basic philosophy of the nation.



S. L. Rice
Metamora, Ohio

As Americans, we can only demand that our Congress retain its full legislative function; that executive powers be only those granted by the Congress and the Constitution. We have not believed, and we do not now believe, that our democracy must be abandoned in order to win the war more quickly. Rather we believe, that a democratic people, conscious of its democratic freedoms, will fight harder, and longer, and more efficiently than will any people under the blighting hand of dictatorial power of an individual or a group.

The war emergency of the past ten months naturally has brought heavy burdens to our National Association. Our job has been more difficult than ever. We have, as a result, obtained a small net increase in membership because more people are vitally concerned in the valuable information that our Washington office is able to provide for us.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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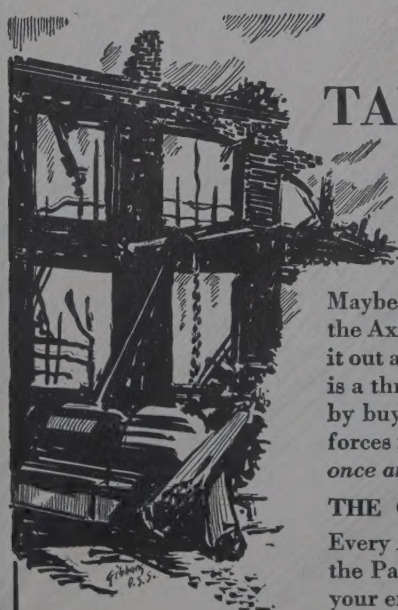
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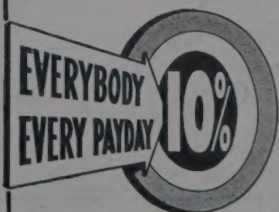
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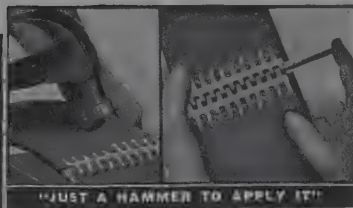
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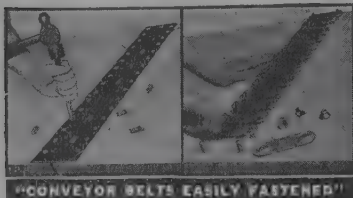
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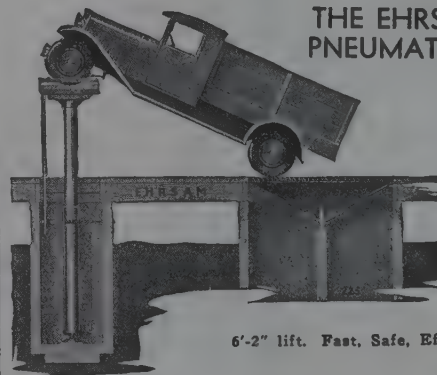
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LIFT



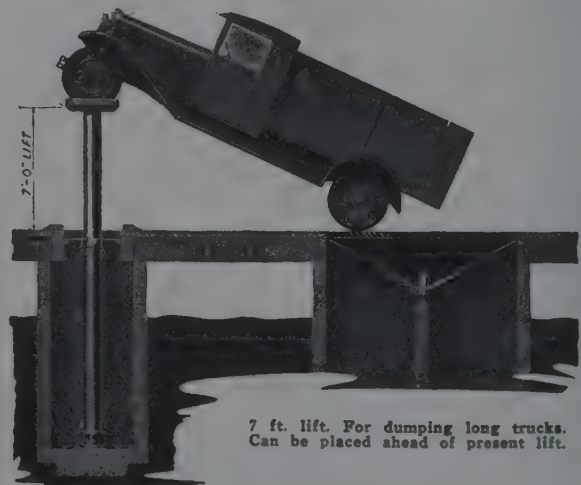
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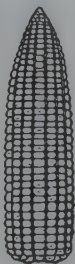


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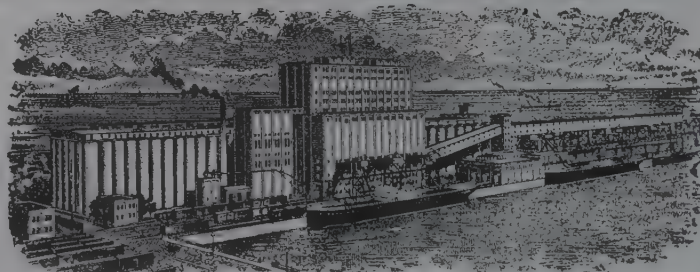
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SUPERIOR cups are also available in "DP" and "V" types improved in design and construction.

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GOOD OPERATING elevator for sale. Excellent farming community. Priced right. Mrs. A. Lockridge, 610 E. Seminary, Greencastle, Ind.

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IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

NORTHERN TEXAS—60,000 bu. cap. iron clad elevator for sale. Includes feed mill, molasses mixer, dry mixer, warehouse. Reason for selling, other business. Address 89T6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

N. IND. ELEVATOR for sale; coal, feed, fertilizer, mixing and grinding; on private ground; fertile territory; good paying business. Terms or cash—priced to sell. Address 89T1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS Elevator—The owner, a manufacturer, will make a very attractive proposition to parties interested. 25,000 bu. capacity with feed grinding and mixing equipment; large storage capacity; town of 100,000; on C&NW siding with reciprocal switching. Address 89R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Feed mill completely equipped doing good business in Wisconsin. Address 89U15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE—Fine 30 bbl. Michigan mill; owner-operator died; 50 yrs. continuous service; water-tractor power; excel. terms; will reopen at once. Box 24, Millbrook, Mich.

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WANTED—Change in location for good legitimate reasons, by steadily employed grain elevator manager, with years of experience in all phases of country grain business and side lines. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Well versed in merchandising, hedging and transit privilege of grain. Keep full set of books. Few years lumber experience. Sober and reliable. Competent to take full charge. Furnish good references. Draft free. Address 89U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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CHARLOCK WANTED

from ton to a carlot, also sweet clover screenings. Send samples of identical lots, stating quantity and lowest price to

HINTON & CO., INC.

67 Murray St. New York City

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—15 to 25 bushel Richardson Automatic Hopper Scale. Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks 10-ton dump scale. Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scales, 6 bushel hopper capacity. Rebuilt and guaranteed. Subject to prior sale. J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

NEW SCALES—LAST CHANCE

FAIRBANKS 30 Ton 34x10, full capacity beam and steel for concrete deck. We are authorized to sell for owner WITHOUT PRIORITY. Immediate shipment.

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A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—McMillan Molasses Mixer, in good condition. Will consider trade for Corn Cutter and Grader. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., LeRoy, Ind.

FOR SALE—One large Molasses Feed Mixer, Molasses Tank with natural gas coil heater, pumps, etc. Inquire Northland Seed Co., Sidney, Montana.

FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Excellent feed grinder—one 20" Robinson attrition mill; ball bearings; two 15 hp direct connected G.E. Motors; G.E. starter compensator and fuse box, electric wire included. A-1 condition; immediate shipment, priced to sell. Box 414, Washington, Pa.

PRICED FOR PROMPT REMOVAL

Clipper Cleaners, 8-d; 29-B; & 99; also No. 6 Monitor. Coal Conveyor; Silos; Overhead crane Hammer Mill, 13" Papec. 18x24" attrition mill, motor and belt driven. One ½ ton Burton Mixer. Shafting, pulleys, hangers and bearings. 9x30 two pair high Allis roll; one two high Allis 9x18 with collar oiling bearings. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

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Roller Bearings, Hangers, Shafting, Steel, Cast Iron, Wood, V, and Motor Pulleys, Flour-Feed-Grain, Bean, Seed Cleaning, Grinding & Mixing Machinery. Hammermills, Attrition Mills, Steam Boilers & Steam Engines.

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Three double stands 10x36 ALLIS ROLLS; LE-PAGE cut rolls, 9x24, with 5 extra chills; four double stands 6x12 CASE ROLLS; four double stands 6x18 CASE ROLLS; three double stands 6x18 ALLIS ROLLS; one—three high 9x24 stand CASE ROLLS.

SONANDER Portable Automatic Sacking SCALE; **SONANDER** Stationary Automatic Grain SCALE; **FAIRBANKS** straight line dial SCALE; **TOLEDO** Dial Dormant Warehouse Scale; **TOLEDO DIAL** Overhead weight can SCALE.

NEW AND REBUILT. Both AC and DC ELECTRIC MOTORS, STARTERS, SWITCHES. Kelly-Duplex horizontal Feed Mixer; Midget Marvel Flour Milling Plant.

Several Electric Flour Bleachers.

New Magnetic Separators in stock.

BAUER Attrition Mills—electric double runner. Two 36", two 24", four 18" with electric starters. Double and single runner belted attritions & other Grinders & Hammermills.

FIVE STORY BAG ELEVATOR & MOTOR. SIZER CUBER PELLET MILL—electric driven. FLOUR REELS—STEAM PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS.

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Write for details.
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SCOTT, MICHIGAN
Phones 371, 372, 431

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FOR SALE—Expert Oat Huller, good condition, extra sieves for cracking chick feeds; also sacking elevator with huller, \$175.00. Brown-ton Milling Co., Brown-ton, Minn.

FOR SALE—\$20.00. Two compartment Brown-Duvel Electric Moisture Tester; extra equipment; 2 flasks; 4 thermometers; number of rubber stoppers; excellent condition. Continental Grain Co., Havana, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. 18-6 Mogul hammermill complete with 125 hp. 3-60-220 motor, direct drive. Sackers, feed tables. Handles grain, hay, anything. \$800.00. FOB Evansville. Geyer, 500 Rutherford Ave., Boston, Mass.

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Oelwein, Iowa

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Used motor driven attrition feed grinder, complete with starters, ammeter and reversing switch. 26-inch preferred, but will consider any size from 22-inch to 30-inch. Must be sound and in running order. In your reply state make and size of mill and motors, and lowest cash price. Address 89U9 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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Hauler

Grain	Grade	Dockage
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Gross

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Weighter

Name of Firm or Buyer

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There is now in storage—not only grain harvested this season but large surpluses from past years.

Your grain represents an enormous output of labor—of WAR EFFORT.

A loss of stored grain means lost labor as well as ESSENTIAL FOODS.

There is no need to gamble.

Play safe with your grain.

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A merger of
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Established 1898

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GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 14, 1942

WHITE CORN sold on the Chicago Board of Trade on Sept. 25th at \$1.10 a bu., while No. 2 yellow corn sold at 86½¢ or 23½¢ less than the car of No. 2 white. That should be enough of a premium to encourage farmers to plant a full acreage of white corn next year.

THE SECRETARY of Agriculture's plan for feeding poultry to add a couple of pounds more weight this winter will probably be met since there are no ceilings on the price of chickens. As to beef steers, however, the reverse is true, as ceilings discourage the cattle feeder.

MODIFICATIONS in the original draft of the soybean processing contract by the government agency prove the value of conferences with the trade in making any plan workable. It follows that when the practical men in the trade have agreed on a necessary provision these clauses should not be changed by the Washington bureaucracy without a fresh consultation with the parties to be injured or benefited.

THE RECENT low temperature together with the frost and freeze should help to delay the cribbing of damp corn. While well ventilated cribs will reduce the heating, the use of V-shaped ventilators in the middle of wide cribs will help to reduce the moisture content and the probability of heating.

A PUZZLE is presented by the C.C.C. buying feed wheat at Minneapolis and selling milling red wheat at less than parity. Where does the C.C.C. get authority to sell milling wheat at less than parity when Congress has declared against it; and why should low grade wheat be bought anywhere at a price higher than its market value?

THE GOVERNMENT has dropped its suit against two building material corporations for alleged violation of the anti-trust act. Earlier the court declared the prosecution had failed to show by its voluminous evidence the slightest proof of any one of the things it alleged. In all fairness the Government should reimburse the defendants the amount, over \$500,000, that was expended in preparing a defense against the baseless charges.

"MARKED LOAD LIMIT" is an unsatisfactory term in O.D.T. Order No. 18, as it leads to confusion. The wording should be changed to "marked capacity of car." The load limit may be 123,000 lbs. on the trucks, and the box may be marked 100,000 lbs. capacity and the shipper who tries to comply with the O.D.T. wording would overload the car, to say nothing of the rule that grain must not be loaded more than to within 24 inches of the roof, to allow sampling.

THE SALES TAX was established in many states to provide funds to care for the unemployed during the depression, but are still being assessed buyers notwithstanding many good jobs are chasing every idle man, woman and child willing to work. Merchants who object to having their business handicapped with unneeded taxes should appeal to representatives in their state legislature for relief from this discouraging burden to business. Consumers resent paying extra for the privilege of buying.

TWO PLAYFUL Kansas elevator workers preparing to go home for the night were blowing dust from their clothing with the air piped from a compressor having 150 pounds pressure, when one workman fell in a faint. He died the next day as a result of a ruptured intestine and peritonitis. This is the first accident of this character that we have published. Some years ago we had another playful handler of an air hose that punched it into the mouth of a fellow worker, and, as to be expected, the trick resulted in his death. High air pressure is not to be trifled with.

THE CAUTION uttered by the new rubber administrator and by the senator from Maryland on essential farm labor may be the forerunners of a demand for more accurate adjustment of man power between the armed forces and home production. Imposition of hardships on the civilian population will weaken the home front. In this connection the draft boards should consider the deferment of operators of country grain elevators when they can not be replaced by other individuals of equal ability.

SOFT RED WHEAT in some winter wheat markets is grading sample with painful regularity and to make matters worse inspectors are marking the certificates "not fit for human consumption." This warning depreciates the market value of the grain and makes it very difficult for receivers to dispose of the wheat at its true value because the CCC is disposing of so much choice high grade wheat for feed at a low price, and naturally millers hesitate to buy any grain which has been branded "unfit" by the inspectors. Grain which has been classified as "sample" has one black eye so there seems to be no excuse in striking the other eye such a heavy blow as "unfit."

GRAIN BUYERS everywhere will be pleased to learn that the bountiful crops of 1942 have encouraged grain growers to reduce and pay off chattel mortgages in large numbers, so that there is less prospect of a grain buyer encountering a lawsuit with every purchase. The county clerk of Jefferson County, Nebr., reports that during August 552 chattel mortgages amounting to \$232,297 were paid, while during the same month last year only 195 amounting to \$61,986.19 were paid. Grain buyers in many counties producing a large volume of grain have long purchased weekly reports of chattel mortgages filed against grain from the county recorder and thus have avoided buying mortgaged grain and paying for it twice.

COUNTRY BUYERS of soybeans are in for a discouraging season because the heavy frost and freezes have put many fields in a condition that calls for extreme caution in grading and storing. The sending of fair average samples in sealed containers to nearby central markets for grading should help country buyers to determine the advisability of accepting any of the new crop for handling until the beans have dried out and matured. Beans that were planted early and matured before the frost are showing up a lower percentage of moisture and damage. Many grain buyers will, no doubt, handle beans for the first time this year and naturally will exercise extreme caution or else suffer heavy losses. Beans containing more than 14 per cent moisture should not be binned until they have been put through a drier.

The National Association

On Nov. 9, 1896, 38 grain dealers assembled in the Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, for the prime purpose of listening to the discussion of shortages, who would be admitted to membership, lower freight rates for regular shippers, mutual insurance, leases of elevator sites on railroad rights of way, and reciprocal demurrage.

While it was slow going at the start the earnest endeavors of the Association workers soon won the interest and support of larger and larger numbers of grain elevator operators, who began to understand that the co-operative effort of numbers of merchants having common interests would attain more and quicker relief than one, two or three grain merchants could ever hope to win. Many country grain merchants looked with suspicion on all nearby competitors then and they would seldom speak to a neighbor dealer even though he had previously been introduced. And it was easy for scheming farmers to stimulate overbidding the market prices by hinting that they might get a better price at the competitor's elevator not far away. Of course, distance was a greater factor then than now, because horse drawn vehicles were still the only carrier of grain from the farm to the elevator.

Cut-throat competition often would boost the buying price above central markets covering a large territory and then, to make matters worse, the grain buyers would appeal to the freight solicitors of the railroads and get a cut rate that materially reduced the earnings of the railroad. In many sections the railroads were glad to encourage the meeting of grain buyers in the hope of promoting harmony at the stations along their lines. Transportation agents often sat up late into the night striving to induce the buyers on their line to hold down their bids so that neighbors on competing lines of railroad could also get some grain.

The Association has produced many splendid reforms during its life of 46 years. Its arbitration committees and its trade rules emanating from the studied decisions of the arbitrators helped to educate members of the trade to a clearer understanding of the business rights and responsibilities of one another.

The persistent efforts of the Association leaders to simplify trade methods and to abolish bad practices has won the intelligent understanding of experienced grain dealers as well as discouraged the activities of sharp traders, so that grain dealers are now imbued with fair principles and disposed to treat other grain merchants with every consideration.

The establishment of uniform rules governing the grading of grain and their general adoption in all central markets has facilitated interstate trading and given members of the trade confidence

in one another that has extended the trading territory of every dealer. All members of the trade generally have an unbounded confidence in the work of the National Association and they are glad to give it the financial support needed to attain greater success.

All of the work of the Association through its long struggle has been in the interests of better business conditions, more efficient methods and the correction of bad practices. However, the National Association merits and needs the support and influence of greater numbers of grain dealers actively engaged in business today. It is in urgent need of more liberal support from the members of the affiliated associations, and we doubt not but such support would be willingly given if country shippers were shown the need of it.

The Association has firmly established its real service to the trade and no one familiar with the splendid work now being done would think of refusing greater support with the confident expectation of obtaining even better service than ever.

Slow Disposal of Government Feed Wheat

In no trade is the commercial machinery so well adjusted as in the grain business to meet any conditions that may arise. When let alone the grain merchants will find a place for any grade or kind of grain according to its value.

It is with some surprise, therefore, that we learn the 125,000,000 bus. of wheat the Commodity Credit Corporation is trying to dispose of is moving too slowly. Some of it is high grade bread wheat, and should be in demand.

The difficulty is that the C.C.C. has a string tied to the feed wheat. No one but a simon-pure, dyed-in-the-wool farmer is permitted to be the ultimate consumer of the wheat so sold. Such ultimate use is hedged about with red tape of bonds and affidavits entirely foreign to the well adjusted commercial machinery of the grain business.

A beautiful thought it was, to kill three birds with one stone: (1) Reduce the surplus, (2) present the bonused soil-conserved farmer with cheap feed, and (3) corral some votes. This product of the master mind collided with the rock of reality. Most farmers, except poultrymen, do not feed wheat to animals or fowl; and when they do it is preferably cracked, involving a process for which the farmer is not equipped.

To get rid of this wheat and insure its use as feed it should be sold to Tom, Dick and Harry without strings of any sort. Just as alcohol was denatured during the prohibition era to prevent its being used as a beverage, so the wheat could be treated in some way to

prevent its use in flour for human consumption. Better still, abandon the pious fraud of selling only to farmers, who have plenty of feed anyway, and sell to anyone, get rid of a part of the burdensome surplus.

Wheat and Corn Futures Function Under Loan

In packing house products and recently in flour the ceiling prices squeezed those industries; and it was feared, until the loan floor was set at the former rate of 85 per cent of parity on wheat and corn there was danger that the spread between floor and ceiling might be too narrow for the future markets to function.

In retaining the lower loan level for wheat and corn the Administration consulted its own interest as the largest holder, which is to stimulate feeding of those grains by low prices, in order to reduce its burdensome surplus. The Secretary of Agriculture plainly stated that any advance in the price of corn would tend to restrict the output of livestock products. Thus the exchanges still can function.

Acting under the law of Oct. 2 to stabilize the cost of living the O.P.A. by direction of the President issued temporary maximum price regulation No. 22, one clause in which placed a ceiling on the price of flour as the highest price charged by any seller during the period Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1942. By this action the Office of Price Administration ran into a snag, as the prices of that period were based on an average of \$1.02 per bushel to the farmer, while the parity price is \$1.344 per bushel of wheat.

This blunder was rectified to a small extent by the order of Oct. 8 granting an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in the price ceiling on all flours, for the stated purpose of permitting flour mills to function. If this is to be the guide in setting price ceilings, increases in the ceilings on all commodities will have to be granted from time to time in the future to keep mills and factories in operation, destroying stability.

The Congress and the Administration could not do otherwise than to attempt to stabilize prices, since the dollar has no basis of value, the head of the federal reserve system having testified that we are off the gold standard and not on any standard. With the government printing presses pumping billions into circulation thru the medium of bond sales to banks a wild inflation was inevitable.

With the enactment of the law to stabilize the cost of living and the establishment of ceilings thereunder the situation at present is, and until its change or repeal will be, that prices will be continually knocking up against the ceilings as prices are boosted by unexampled buying power of the public.

Wickard Announces Wheat Purchase Program

Secretary Wickard has authorized a purchase program by the Commodity Credit Corporation designed to aid farmers whose wheat has been damaged by fungus such as Black Point, or which is sprout damaged. Considerable damage has been reported in the Northwest, especially on Durum and other spring wheats. The Secretary said that unless some relief is offered by the Government the wheat that is ineligible for loans will be excessively discounted on the markets. The wheat purchased by the CCC will be sold as feed wheat. For the present all purchases will be made by the Minneapolis office of CCC.

Under the program, the CCC is authorized to purchase country-run wheat grading No. 3 or lower solely because of fungus or sprout damage, but containing not more than 14½ per cent moisture. Minimum prices to be paid by CCC for this wheat are 13 cents below 1942 loan values but 4 cents above the 1941 loan value. There is an additional discount of 1 cent per bushel for each 1 per cent damage in excess of 7 per cent total damage.

CCC was authorized also to buy wheat grading below No. 3 because of factors other than fungus or sprout damage at relative prices depending on its condition. Under no circumstances, however, will wheat grading musty, sour, weevily, or heat damages be bought.

The program provides also that only loan grades of wheat (No. 3 or better and No. 4 or No. 5 on test weight only) be delivered by the Corporation under the feed wheat sales program, but that under the supplemental wheat sales program, wheat grading Nos. 4 and 5, not exceeding 14½ per cent moisture, and wheat grading "Sample," not exceeding 14½ per cent moisture or 30 per cent total damage, shall be offered for feed at discounts when available. Discounts for such wheat shall be 2 cents for grade No. 4, 5 cents for grade No. 5 and 10 cents for sample grade, not exceeding 30 per cent damage. All feed wheat prices are to be based upon official grades, f.o.b. warehouse or in transit.

Terminals Lukewarm to C.C.C. Soy Storage

Operators of terminal grain elevators have their houses so full that the special contract offered them by the Commodity Credit Corporation for handling soy beans does not appeal to them as a good business proposition.

To the extent that they have drying and storage facilities the terminal elevators will handle soybeans for their own or government account. The elevators already have the uniform storage agreement with the C.C.C.

The elevators at Chicago have their capacity so nearly filled that it is a problem to find space for beans.

A change suggested by the Chicago office to the A.A.A. would pay terminal elevator operators 3 cents a bushel for buying and storing beans for the agency between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1, and 2 cents a bushel for this service thereafter. In addition, such beans held from Jan. 1 to June 30 would earn an aggregate of 6 cents a

bushel in promised commodity agency purchase prices at the end of the storage period.

So far, the government has been able to reach no agreement with the terminal operators as to the new crop.

O.D.T. Truck Regulations Irsome

A MANAGER of an Illinois farmers' elevator remarks: "I've been studying over the regulations issued by the Office of Defense Transportation to control truck traffic effective Nov. 15. The way I've got it figured out, I'm going to have to follow our truck around with a pencil, a piece of paper and a stop watch to supply all of the information demanded."

"And I guess it will have to be done, else a fellow gets no new tires and no new parts when his truck breaks down."

Cash Wheat Embargo at Minneapolis

Rail shipments of cash wheat to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., and Superior and Itasca, Wis., have been embargoed except by permit.

The embargo becomes effective so as to absolutely prevent billing of cars of wheat after 12:01 a. m., Oct. 10 (Friday midnight). However, railroad agents have been instructed not to accept for billing cars of wheat loaded after notice of the embargo was received by such local railroad agent.

This is the second embargo to be placed on the movement of cash grain to the Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior markets this year. The first, prohibiting the shipment of barley, was ordered on August 21, and still remains in effect. The present embargo on shipments of all cash wheat became necessary in order to prevent undue detention and misuse of railroad equipment.

Operations in the Minneapolis market alone have resulted in the handling of over 90,000,000 bus. of incoming grain so far this year. This does not include service performed in forwarding and handling shipments out of the market. This movement has been accomplished only through the efforts and cooperation of all market interests.

Soybean Processors Ass'n Rules Binding

The Agash Refining Co., of New York, contracted with the Soya Processing Co., of Wooster, O., for the delivery of 5 cars of crude soybean oil at the rate of one car per month.

The first tank car was shipped Dec. 28, 1939, and sight-draft was drawn with B/L attached for collection thru the Chase National Bank as instructed by the Agash Co. The car arrived Jan. 2 and the draft reached the bank at the same time. The sight draft was not paid until Jan. 16, nor the car unloaded and released until Jan. 17.

On account of this delay in payment the Soya Processing Co. wired the Agash Co. Jan. 25 that the contract for the remaining 4 cars was canceled.

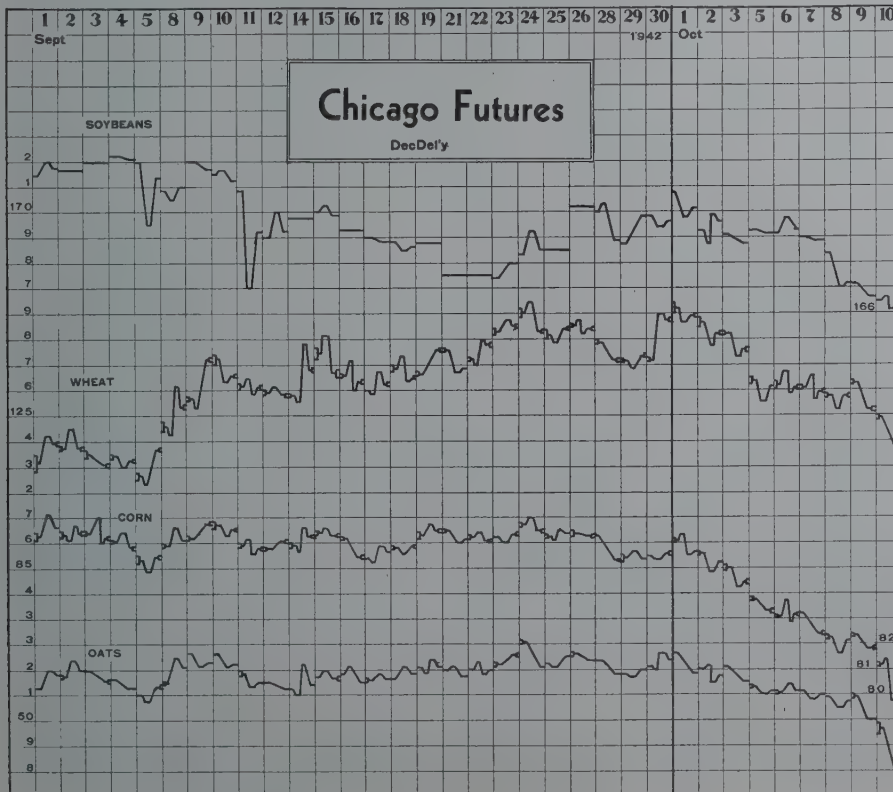
The Agash Co. brought suit to recover \$1,598.20 damages for breach of contract. The Court of Appeals of Wayne County, Ohio, however, decided in favor of defendant, holding that:

Where contract by reference incorporated Soybean Processors Ass'n rules authorizing seller to refuse further deliveries on buyer's failure to accept delivery or pay specified sum, and sight draft was not paid until 14 days after first car was delivered, nor the car unloaded until 15 days after delivery, seller, whose business requirements necessitated prompt payment of its accounts and speedy return of its cars which were leased from the railroad, was justified in refusing to make further deliveries.—*43 N. E. Rep. 311.*

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,365	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,055	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407



Joint Session of Association Leaders at Excelsior Springs

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n held a skeletonized 46th annual convention Oct. 12 and 13 at the Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo. This substitute for the regular annual meeting, which is normally attended by 400 to 1,000 grain dealers, was called by the ass'n's officers and directors in response to the request of the Office of Defense Transportation for relief to transportation agencies and hotel facilities now working under the stress of war.

Those attending consisted only of the ass'n's officers and directors, the officers and directors of the National Grain Trade Council, and the sec'ys of state ass'ns of grain and feed dealers, together with a few officials from government grain agencies. Most of these gathered at the hotel on Saturday night or Sunday before the convention opened. State ass'n sec'ys held a brief meeting on Sunday, and the national ass'n's directors and officers held their annual dinner the evening of the same day.

The convention delegates enjoyed two open convention sessions, both on Monday, the first day of the convention. The first of these opened at 11 a. m.

Monday Morning Session

President Sam L. Rice, Toledo, O., presided and called the opening session to order.

Executive Vice-President Ray Bowden explained the purpose of the skeletonized meeting, with only one address, and the remainder of the time devoted to open discussion.

President Rice gave his annual address, reviewing the past year in ass'n affairs, calling attention to the increased membership, and pleading for trade unity. High points in his appeal appear on the outside front cover of this number of Grain & Feed Journals. He said further:

President Rice's Address

Our financial condition, in spite of the heavier demands of the year, has been better than for the previous few years. This is due largely to the action of our Board in changing the membership dues and the loyal support of members. You may be surprised to know that even yet we receive letters from members who say that, in comparison to value received, our dues still are far too low.

In attending the conventions held in the West, Southwest, Pacific, Northwest and West Coast, I found the trade unanimous in their praise of the splendid work of Ray Bowden. He is acclaimed the most outstanding trade executive in this country. He is worthy of the loyal support you have given him and our thanks to him for a big job well done.

In our Secretary's office we have had full cooperation and to Roger Annan I express my thanks.

It would be unfair for me to make even this brief report without giving praise to members of our various committees. They have served loyally and well during the past year. Special mention often is unfair, but I doubt that anyone will demur when I say that the work in the past year of our Country Elevator Committee has been outstanding. Possibly because it has been given a much larger work to do; but certainly it has done it well. Every member of this National Association owes a debt of gratitude to the members of this committee and to the various men who worked with them at their call.

May I express my personal appreciation of the many courtesies shown me by the trade during the past year. It has been a happy year. You helped make it so.

In these days of war our Association is constantly receiving requests for cooperation with government agencies, and with your help and the help of the twenty-seven affiliated associa-

tions, we have met every request promptly and efficiently. So when I urge you to assist in building a strong organization, I ask it not only for the good of the trade but as a portion of your part in the war effort.

Nominations and Election

Chairman John Hedelund, Omaha, reported for the nominations com'te, presenting the name of Harry J. Dean, Iowa City, Ia., president of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, to succeed Gayle Snedecor, Rhodes, Ia., as the representative of this affiliated organization on the directorate of the national ass'n. The convention promptly ratified this selection.

Nominations for directors for two years were promptly and unanimously elected as follows: A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Cal.; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash.; J. A. Linderholm, Omaha, Neb.; C. B. Weydman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles G. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.; F. E. Gillette, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.; Ben Feuquay, Enid, Okla.; J. C. Crouch, Dallas, Tex.; C. M. Carter, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.; John Hedelund, Omaha, Neb., and Walter C. Holstein, Milwaukee (succeeding E. H. Heimke of this market).

Carryover directors representing affiliated state ass'ns are: George Stites, Union, for the Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n; C. C. Barnes, Winchester, for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. L. Drake, Humboldt, for the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; A. W. Carpenter, for the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; Guy C. Goode, Centerville, for the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n; Leo D. Cline, Saginaw, for the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n; Lionel True, for the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, for the Ohio Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n; A. C. Koch, Breese, for the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; H. E. Morrison, for the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Harry G. Chapin, for the New York State Bean Shippers Ass'n; and John A. Becker, for the Central Retail Feed Ass'n.

Carryover directors for the trade membership are: B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Fox, New Orleans, La.; B. O. Holmquist, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; C. F. Morris, Charlotte, N. C.; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind.; E. H. Beer, Baltimore, Md.; R. F. Cunningham, New York City; John D. McCaull, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Faber, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; R. F. Houlton, Denver, Colo.; LeRoy D. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Devendorf, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Rees H. Dickson, Louisville, Ky.

J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb., was re-elected second vice-president for the ensuing year.

The convention unanimously ratified a proposal of the board of directors the previous evening that the office of first vice-president be declared vacant for the ensuing year, and that the second vice-president, Mr. Welsh, assume the duties of acting as first vice-president until further action. Executive Vice-President Ray Bowden explained that the ass'n's first vice-president, F. Peavy Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, has resigned from all his grain trade connections so that he might devote all of his time to our country's war effort, as two of his brothers are doing. We felt the urge to keep the office open, in hope that peace will permit his early return to the ranks of the grain trade.

Sam L. Rice, Toledo, O., was unanimously re-elected president, and was roundly applauded. He expressed his appreciation of this honor and his pleasure in working with the ass'n's other officers. He urged all to maintain their mem-

bership, to help increase the membership, and to maintain at all times a unified front in the interests of our country first, and the trade second.

Executive Vice-President Ray Bowden introduced each of the state ass'n sec'ys and presidents present, and praised the support of the national ass'n's 27 affiliates.

W. C. McCarthy, Duluth, urged all grain dealers to make their voices felt thru the ass'n channels built up in the grain trade, where numbers carry weight. Procedure for action in the grain trade should be via state ass'n offices, to the national ass'n, he said. The request or complaint of any member of the trade is strengthened when it follows these channels.

Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, paid high tribute to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, its board, its staff and the support of its membership. "It is a demonstrated fact," he declared, "that the numerous divisions of the trade have come to know each other thru the medium of the state and national ass'ns, and that they are today working harmoniously together."

Thirteen members of the state Secretaries' Circle, following discussion in their meetings, presented the following recommendation, which was promptly adopted by the national ass'n:

RESOLVED that the Secretaries' Circle recommends to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n that a retail feed com'te be appointed and that this com'te be appointed by the president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in consultation with the various state and regional ass'ns.

IT IS THE SENSE of the Secretaries' Circle recommendation that this retail feed com'te be appointed for a two-fold purpose: (1) that it function along the lines similar to those followed by the country elevator com'te, (2) that it should be able to provide the officers with a survey of a cross section of the needs and desires of the retail feed trade.

Monday Afternoon Session

President Rice opened the second session with silent prayer, during which all delegates stood with bowed heads.

Soybean Discussion

S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., chairman of the ass'n's country elevator com'te, led a discussion on problems in handling soybeans under the C.C.C. Country Elevator Soybean Purchase Contract, C.C.C. Form L.

Duke Swanson, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, reviewed soybean purchasing procedure. He said:

"Confusion exists over the C.C.C. soybean purchase contract for country elevators. This is not a separate contract. It is a supplement to the Uniform Warehouse Agreement, Form H. A country elevator desiring to handle soybeans must have qualified first with Commodity Credit Corp., and must have signed the Uniform Warehouse Agreement. This done, it signs the Country Elevator Soybean Purchase Contract, Form L."

Form L contracts are being distributed to country elevators by county A.A.A. com'tes in Iowa. If the contract is signed, the country com'te then supplies the elevator with necessary forms. These forms are for recording details of soybean purchases, and for drawing drafts. There are two drafts. One is interest bearing, at 1½%; the other is a non-interest draft. The first is used when buying and storing soybeans; the second when the beans are to be shipped.

When beans are bought and stored, the interest bearing draft may be filled in and attached to supporting evidence consisting of a copy of Purchase Form D, showing details of purchases, and the warehouse receipt. Then it may be taken down to the bank and cashed.

When beans are assembled only for shipment, put into cars and shipped according to C.C.C.

orders, the non-interest bearing draft is used, supported by evidence consisting of Purchase Form D, and a copy of the Bill of Lading.

Grading of soybeans purchased must follow the terms laid down in the Purchase Contract, Form L. Terms of the contract must be followed literally. C.C.C. will apply these terms

literally to the country elevator, and there will be a great deal of unnecessary confusion unless we follow them. W.P.B. Directive No. 7 gave C.C.C. full authority to purchase the nation's entire crop of soybeans so there is no escape.

C.C.C.'s soybean purchase plan contemplates purchase of soybeans by country elevators for

the account of a processor; purchase of soybeans by C.C.C. approved country elevators for the account of C.C.C.; purchase of soybeans by processors direct from producers; and purchase of soybeans by county A.A.A. com'tes for account of C.C.C. Thus there are four channels thru which the beans must be purchased. A country elevator that holds no contracts for warehousing or buying for account of C.C.C. may contract with a processor for the purchase of beans.

Mr. Swanson distributed complimentary copies of the Country Elevator Purchase Contract. This contract sets forth the provisions under which beans are to be purchased, the price to be paid, the discounts to be applied for each factor in the grading, the allowances for warehousing, purchasing, handling, financing, grading, weighing and shipping by the country elevator, and the definitions and rules governing soybeans acceptable and methods of sampling. Most of this information appears in soybean data published in the Sept. 23 number of Grain & Feed Journals.

Chairman Wilder said that action had been taken by the ass'n's board of directors for continuance of the country elevator plea for 5c per bu. handling charge on soybeans from C.C.C. He said he believed fair consideration had been given to this request by C.C.C. prior to the freeze that damaged possibly 25% of the nation's crop, but the freeze brought new factors in widespread damage that justifies the country elevators in the repetition of their request for 5c per bu.

Mr. Wilder said country elevators find it difficult to get started buying soybeans because no responsible authority will give them definite instructions which allow them to act with certainty in grading and shipping beans. Demarcation lines on damage are not clear, nor is there certainty in receiving shipping permits for beans. One difficult problem is beans that grade Sample. The C.C.C. contract does not provide for purchasing these, and many beans will fall in this grade.

Mr. Swanson described efforts of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n to anticipate points of trouble in the soybean program. He said: "We have set up machinery for collecting samples of beans as they are harvested. We have asked the state A.A.A. com'te to supervise harvest so that the beans will be left in the fields until they are dry and in condition to keep. Country elevators have little storage space available and this space must be apportioned as it must be in terminal elevators to take care of the most distressing cases.

"Many Sample grade beans are to be expected. Beans on top of the soybean plants were usually quite well matured before the frost, but beans on the lower branches were often still green. We have asked federal grain supervisors in Iowa to send to our ass'n office duplicate copies of their inspection certificates, and have been pleased with their cooperation. Certificates reaching us so far show a wide variation in grades, running from No. 1 down to Sample. The Sample grades show as high as 67% damage. Yet in these samples the inspectors could still find mature beans.

"If beans can be held back on the farms we will prevent congestion at receiving processing plants. A.A.A. com'temen are asking farmers for samples of their beans before they are delivered to elevators. Unfortunately, few recognize damage and this procedure helps educate both farmers and elevator operators. We experienced one case where a county A.A.A. inspector graded a lot of soybeans showing only 4% damage. The same sample, graded by a Federal licensed grain inspector, showed 28% damage."

E. E. Allison, Indianapolis, said beans started to move in southern Indiana and in southern Illinois during the second week of October. "The weather has been good," he said, "and the movement has been rapid. One elevator took in 6,700 bus. of beans in one day. In a few days our elevators will be filled and they will have to stop accepting soybeans.

"Our permit system has been working quite



Top view: J. C. Crouch, Dallas, Tex.; J. E. Wells, Farm Credit Administration, Kansas City, and Fred Lake, Kansas City, discuss and recuss.

Middle view: Rex Houlton, Denver; Jack Leahy, Kansas City; Leo Cline, Saginaw, Mich., and G. A. Pritchard, Portville, Ind., enjoying refreshments at Kansas City Board of Trade's party.

Bottom view: How will soybeans grade is the problem perplexing group at the national convention. Left to right are: George Kublin, Washington, D. C., A.A.A.; George Booth, Chicago; Harry Dean, Iowa City, Ia.; Homer Dewey, Peoria, Ill.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan., and (seated) Ron Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; R. F. Cunningham, New York City, peeks in from the side lines.

satisfactorily. It is working now and will not tie up cars. But it means dissatisfaction among farmers.

"In the past we have had a different situation. Processors have had a flexible price to help prevent congestion. When beans came too rapidly they could drop their price and thus get extra money with which to pay demurrage on cars that could not be unloaded promptly. Today labor is unloading fewer cars per hour, and there are no carrying charges on beans which will allow them to be shifted to terminal elevators.

"As the program stands, the farm storage contract is not attractive to farmers, so they have no incentive to hold the beans; the handling contract is not attractive to country elevators; the storage contract is not attractive to terminal elevators because it takes off $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per bu. from reasonably allowable terminal charges. These things should be corrected to rectify difficulties under which soybeans will move."

Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, added: "In Indiana soybeans are a commodity to be handled by country elevators. These elevators do not have storage room. Most of them are small houses, and they are already filled."

W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y of the Ohio Grain Mill, and Feed Dealers Ass'n, said: "Our situation is the same as exists in Indiana. Our houses are small. We need something that will encourage the terminal elevators to accept and store soybeans. Now we cannot get permits to ship beans we have sold."

J. E. Wells, Kansas City, Farm Credit Administration, said: "Director Bradley of the Soybean Division of C.C.C. understands these difficulties you mention. The experience has been preceded with a similar experience in wheat. Farmers and elevators suddenly found they had to adjust themselves to a change in their methods of doing business. Altho information was available, few had made any effort to prepare themselves. The adjustment came as a shock, but when the initial shock was over wheat began to move more smoothly, and complaints died away. Kansas wheat producers followed the 1942 harvest with 20,000,000 bus. of wheat piled out on the ground. Today virtually all of it is under some kind of cover.

"In the hard spring wheat belt a large volume of Sample grade wheat developed as a result of heavy rains before harvest. Wheat contracts of C.C.C. made no provision for handling it. But new orders soon instituted a purchasing plan that allowed this wheat to move.

"The problems you mention will be difficult. But they will work themselves out in the due course of time, just as they did in wheat."

Truck Regulations

O.D.T. has jurisdiction only over transportation agencies. A new program being planned would permit joint action between industries using transportation whereby they would set up transportation com'ites, and pool facilities. These com'ites will clear the way for quick ac-

tion. A section of this plan proposes zoning of markets and producers. A great deal could be done by reallocation of collection and delivery routes which would minimize mileage, assure full loads, and prevent waste.

If a truck pooling plan involves no money, industry com'ites can place it in operation at once. If there are financial adjustments, the plan must be submitted to the Department of Justice and sometimes it must pass thru the courts to free it from the threat of anti-trust laws.

To clear a question, Mr. Wendorf said the Office of Defense Transportation may direct rates which a truck may charge if no agreement can be reached for direct use, leasing, hauling services, etc., between a trucker and the user of his services.

Confusion rests in whether farmers are to be classed as ultimate consumers in the case of feed trucks. Mr. Wendorf said O.D.T. classifies farmers only as farmers in its orders Nos. 17 and 17(1). Specific exemptions are provided for farmers and for dealers delivering farm supplies to farmers. Point to the whole program is elimination of waste. Truck and tires must be conserved. Farmers buying or selling beyond the nearest exchange point may be considered wasteful of their truck facilities.

Order No. 17(1) expires Oct. 31. It is unknown yet whether it will or will not be permitted to lapse.

Where a truck is doing general hauling, delivering feed on one trip, hauling coal on another, lumber on another, merchandise on another, it must be classed according to its operations on each trip.

Current O.D.T. orders make no mention of a 75% load on a back haul. They ask a 25% reduction in mileage, elimination of call-backs, due diligence in seeking return loads. They expect a truck to haul 100% of capacity in some segment of each trip.

Feed Wheat Sales Program

George Kublin, Washington, D. C., explained a proposed plan for handling feed wheat sales. It proposes base rates for wheat at terminal markets with freight differentials. It would make wheat a cheap feed at interior points where wheat is produced, higher at points where it must be shipped long distances, but would give an average price of 85% of corn parity. Distribution would be thru terminal elevators, merchandisers, brokers and others, which would give C.C.C. some 700 or 800 additional salesmen to help move the wheat. A substitute plan under consideration proposes the same base set-up, except that county prices would apply where processing and distribution is done under supervision of the county A.A.A. com'ite. In such cases adjustment would be made by going back thru the clearing channels to C.C.C. The recommendation includes a $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu. discount on wheat picked up at its location.

Grain dealers present held the A.A.A. com'ites have too much latitude in disposing of feed wheat. When dealers are left out of these pro-

grams sales are slow. Dealers do not like to cooperate with a county com'ite that seeks to go around them and sell direct. Better cooperation would move more wheat.

Secretaries' Circle Confers

Secretaries of state ass'ns of grain and feed dealers held several conferences between sessions of the national ass'n convention.

W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill, & Feed Dealers Ass'n, chairman of the Secretaries' Circle, presided.

At these conferences state ass'n matters were discussed. Experiences were exchanged, and each sec'y benefited from learning procedure and action on important state trade matters in other states. Such discussion helps unity between state ass'ns.

Only action taken was to recommend to the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, appointment of a retail feed com'ite to give this division of the country elevator business due aid and recognition. This recommendation was adopted at the business session of the National Ass'n.

Election continued W. W. Cummings as chairman.

State secretaries present: Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.; W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain & Feed Ass'n.; Duke Swanson, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.; Phil Runyon, Neb., Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n.; W. D. Fleming, Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n.; J. F. McElligott, Northwestern Elevator Ass'n.; A. H. Meinershagen, Grain & Feed Ass'n of Missouri; J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.; Ed Humphrey, Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.; Dave Steenberg, Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n.; Louis E. Thompson, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; Leon Jackson, Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.; A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., pres. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Attendance at Excelsior Springs

South Dakota: E. H. Sexauer, Brookings.

Nebraska: John Hedelund, J. L. Welsh and R. L. Scoular, Omaha; Guy Jones, Eagle.

Missouri: W. B. Lathrop, J. E. Wells, B. J. O'Dowd, J. F. Leahy, Fred Lake, H. C. Peterson, Eugene C. and Stanley Dreyer, Max Bates, E. M. Hibbs, Paul Uhlmann, Frank Thies, George Aylesworth, D. C. Bishop, Kansas City. R. B. Bowden and Roger Annan, St. Louis.

Kansas: Grover Simpson, Salina; W. L. Drake, Humboldt; F. A. Derby, Topeka.

Colorado: Rex Houlton, Denver.

Illinois: Homer Dewey, Peoria; George Booth, Ralph Fields, P. R. O'Brien and LeRoy Godfrey, Chicago.

Iowa: S. W. Wilder and R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; Harry Dean, Iowa City.

Tennessee: C. G. Robinson, Memphis; F. E. Gillette, Nashville.

Minnesota: W. R. McCarthy, Duluth.

Texas: J. C. Crouch, Dallas.

Oklahoma: Ben Feuquay, E. R. Humphrey and Wm. Randells, Enid.

[Concluded on page 309]

Some of the State Association Secretaries in Attendance



Left to right: J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan.; W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, Minn.; Forest Moyer's father; Grandon Swanson, Des Moines, Ia.; L. E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; J. F. McElligott, Minneapolis; Leon Jackson, Portland, Ore.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.; Phil Runyon, Lincoln, Nebr.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, and W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O.

Missouri Dealers Study Soybean Regulations

Officers and directors of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n gathered for an annual meeting around breakfast tables in the main dining room of the Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 12.

Only action taken was the election of officers. All current officers were re-elected. They are: Guy G. Goode, Centerville, president; Carl E. Bolte, Slater, vice-pres.; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, sec'y-treas.; directors: F. E. Robison, Palmyra; Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield; Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia; Rex Hedrick, Buckner; and F. M. Sheppard, Louisi-

ana. Holdover directors are: Henry H. Green, Pattonsburg; R. C. Davis, Charleston; Arthur Mann, Clinton; W. W. Pollock, Mexico, and Charles Brucks, Glasgow.

Principal point of discussion before the group was Missouri's 6,000,000 bu. crop of soybeans. The dealers called in J. E. Wells, of the Farm Credit Administration, and W. B. Lathrop, of the Commodity Credit Administration, Kansas City, to discuss beans and their marketing problems. These government agency representatives reviewed the subject broadly, presenting a picture which offered the dealers little hope of moving the crop quickly. The facts disclosed:

A national crop of more than 200,000,000 bus. of commercial soybeans is twice more than 100,000,000 bus. of annual crushing capacity of

the nation's regular soybean processing plants. It is probable that another 50,000,000 bus. can be processed in cottonseed plants, peanut plants and copra plants. This still leaves 50,000,000 bus. with no home beyond the farm unless space can be provided in country and terminal elevators, and this 50,000,000 bus. will be carried over next September.

Obviously, Commodity Credit Corp'tn will demand that the best quality beans be held in this carryover. So effort will be made to move the poorer quality beans first.

Since cottonseed plants, peanut plants and copra plants will be busy for three or four months on cottonseed and peanuts, and since they have no storage facilities for soybeans, soybeans will not begin moving to them for some time. The facilities of a majority of these plants consist of the hydraulic process, which is recognized as less efficient than the solvent and expeller processes. Nonetheless they will be used to the limit as soon as possible. Commodity Credit Corp. believes it is better to use all available facilities than to attempt to carry over a larger proportion of the crop, and thus make oil and meal available for consumption.

However, since soybean crushers have insufficient storage space to carry a full year's supply of beans, and since little space is free in country and terminal elevators for this crop, the movement must be held back. The beans must be stored on the farm.

Commodity Credit Corp. is making prefabricated bins available to farmers thru the county A.A.A. com'ites for this purpose. Farmers may buy these on a nothing-down basis, giving their notes for the bins bought. Procedure is for the farmer to ask his county com'ite for the bins he requires. The county com'ite forwards the request to the state A.A.A. com'ite. This com'ite has a list of fabricators and issues the order direct to the nearest fabricator with an available supply. The fabricator ships the bins and bills Commodity Credit Corp. for the price. The county com'ite sells the bins to the farmers. Prices usually range from 15c to about 18c per bu. of capacity, depending upon size and freight.

Where farmers do not buy bins, county com'ites will probably erect them at central points. Elevators called upon to fill bins erected at central points will make their arrangements direct with their county com'ite. A probable fair allowance for grading, weighing and putting C.C.C. beans in bins would be 2c per bu.

Elevators cannot buy beans for the account of C.C.C. unless they have first signed the Uniform Warehouse Agreement, Form H, and the Country Elevator Soybean Purchase Contract. The latter is a supplement to the former.

Nothing prohibits an elevator from buying soybeans from farmers at the support price of \$1.60 per bu., less allowed discounts. But since W.P.B., in Directive No. 7, has given C.C.C. control over the entire crop of soybeans, C.C.C. is virtually the only market where the beans may be sold. Elevators that have failed to qualify and have no contracts with C.C.C. must sign these agreements with C.C.C. or make similar contractual agreements with processors who have contracts with C.C.C. if they wish to handle soybeans. Without such contracts a dealer may find his purchases of soybeans frozen in his hands. Processors can buy their supplies of beans from C.C.C.

Beans must be bought strictly in accordance with the grades and discounts specified in the purchase contract. If a dealer is not familiar with grades, he should familiarize himself.

The country elevator purchase contract makes no provision for purchase of soybeans below Grade No. 4. The September freeze wrecked unexpected havoc in the soybean fields, damaging those beans on the lower part of the stalks which had not matured. While new beans now being delivered show excellent condition and moisture content of about 11%, it is expected that perhaps 25% of the crop, or 50,000,000 bus. of beans, may be Sample Grade due to frost.

No adjustment for this condition has been made by C.C.C., but when a similar condition developed in wheat in the hard spring wheat



Top view: Chicago's representatives were George E. Booth, LeRoy D. Godfrey, and P. R. O'Brien, President Board of Trade.

Middle view: A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; Barney J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo., and Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

Bottom view: Officers and directors of the Missouri Grain & Feed Ass'n: Front row: W. W. Pollock, Mexico; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, and Guy Goode. Center view: Rex Hedrick, Buckner; Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; and Art Mann, Clinton.

belt, an adjustment was made whereby C.C.C. was able to move the grain. Something like that is expected to be done for soybeans.

The Office of Defense Transportation holds railroads strictly accountable for any waste in facilities. Since Oct. 7 permits have been necessary for shipments of grain. The permit system is in effect in all markets. Both country dealers and farmers are suddenly coming to realize this condition. They are being shocked into adjustments, but experience with wheat indicates that such adjustments will be made. The permit system has worked effectively on wheat and other grains.

Meanwhile mills are grinding several million bushels of wheat each week. As space becomes available in terminal elevators, C.C.C. expects to allocate it to soybeans.

Missouri dealers complained about their area location with respect to soybean processors. Only three processors are located for efficient minimum rail haul in the area. They concluded beans in their territories would have to stay back on the farm for the time being, until proper contractual arrangements can be made with C.C.C. for their purchase, and until cottonseed crushing plants can be utilized for crushing soybeans. Most of the dealers mentioned their intent to phone their elevators and stop any further purchases of soybeans.

The procedure for buying soybeans under the C.C.C. soybean purchase contract was thoroughly explained. It is covered more completely elsewhere in this number.

Among the Missouri dealers present were Guy G. Goode, H. H. Green, W. W. Pollock, Art Mann, A. H. Miernershausen, George A. Klingenberg and Rex Hedrick.

Directors of National Ass'n in Session

Members of the Board of Directors of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n held their annual dinner the evening of Sunday, Oct. 11, and followed this with a brief meeting.

Those present included S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., president; R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice president; J. L. Welsh, Omaha, 2nd vice president; Roger Annan, St. Louis, sec'y-treasurer; past-presidents F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids; F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; directors: Guy Goode, Centerville, Mo.; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.; C. G. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.; John Hedelund, Omaha, Neb.; J. C. Crouch, Dallas, Tex.; Walter R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.; LeRoy Godfrey, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cunningham, New York, N. Y.; A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; A. F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.; R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. E. LaBudde, Milwaukee (substituting for E. H. Heimke); Ben Feuquay, Enid, Okla.; B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kan.; R. F. Houlton, Denver, Colo.; Leo D. Cline, Saginaw, Mich.

The directors' meeting appointed a nominations com'te consisting of John Hedelund, E. E. LaBudde, and Charles G. Robinson.

Will Revise Feed Trade Rules

Action taken by the board of directors include the appointment of a special com'te to revise the 28-year-old feed trade rules of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and present to the Board at its next annual meeting.

President Rice appointed as this com'te: E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, chairman; A. E. Hopkins, Boston, vice chairman; Russell J. Sawyer, Chicago; Paul E. Kingsley, Minneapolis; E. C. Collard, Buffalo; E. J. Koenlein, Buffalo; E. E. LaBudde, Milwaukee.

Excelsior Springs Echoes

ALTHO the saloons were closed all day Sunday, it was easy to get all the mixed drinks wanted of many mineral waters without regis-

tering in the famous Hall of Waters or visiting the Men's Hydro Therapy.

THE CIGAR counter girl with her shaking dice and alluring slot machines did a thriving business.

THE GRAIN Inspectors and the Weighmasters were greatly missed, but they will come out next year.

EVEN THE Friendly Circle of Weekly Letter Writers did not show up in sufficient number to celebrate members annual get-together dinner.

KANSAS CITY feedmen in large numbers celebrated Columbus Day by bringing their wives and sweethearts to The Elms for dinner and a dance.

THE HORNETS seemed determined that their Carnival should have precedence over the grain dealers in every room, but no delegates were stung.

IT WAS EASY to get all in attendance into the meeting hall at the time set for convening. They had no other place of interest to visit.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON the Grain Trade Council joined the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in entertaining the visitors in the Club Room.

FOLLOWING the well attended session Monday afternoon the delegates were given a delightful social hour in the Rip Van Winkle Room as guests of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

THE HAT CHECK girl at the banquet did a thriving business. A few of the grain dealers promoted a claimed one-third interest in the business, charged all and sundry 25c to redeem their hats.

J. F. MOYER, sec'y of the Kansas ass'n says he is always losing hats. Leaves them laying in offices and on hat hooks in restaurants. "That is the reason I buy cheap hats," he says. "I never know after buying one whether I'll have it two hours, two days, or two weeks." He lost his latest purchase in the Hotel, but was saved from bare-headed embarrassment by Ray Bowden, the national ass'n's efficient executive vice-president, who found the lost chapeau.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON the Ancient Order of Pill Chasers, composed of Geo. E. Booth of Chicago and his nephew Ron Booth of Cedar Rapids; Elmer Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., and J. H. Caldwell of St. Louis, wore their golf enthusiasm to a frazzle roaming the high hills. None would admit having a score over 119. Harry Dean of Iowa City was official score keeper.

ALL OF THE LADIES in attendance declared they had a delightful time. Among others were Mesdames S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.; R. B. Bowden and J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis; G. E. Booth, Chicago; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.;

W. B. Lathrop, J. F. Leahy, F. E. Theis, B. J. O'Dowd, J. E. Wells and G. Aylesworth of Kansas City; G. Simpson, Salina, Kan.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; W. R. McCarthy, Duluth; J. C. Crouch, Dallas, Tex.; J. L. Welsh, Omaha and L. D. Cline, Saginaw, Mich.

AN IMPRESSIVE exhibit at every session was the superlative tact of Executive Vice-President Ray B. Bowden. His long association with Washington's diplomats has equipped him for the head of the corps.

Past Presidents of Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n

E. S. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Ill., 1896-7.
Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., 1897-1900.
B. A. Lockwood, Des Moines, Ia., 1900-2.
Theo. P. Baxter, Taylorville, Ill., 1902-3.
H. S. Grimes, Portsmouth, O., 1903-4.
R. B. Schneider, Fremont, Neb., 1904-5.
M. F. Dunlap, O'Fallon, Mo., 1905-6.
Henry L. Goemann, Mansfield, O., 1906-7.
Chas. England, Baltimore, Md., 1907.
A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1907-9.
A. G. Tyng, Peoria, Ill., 1909-10.
E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill., 1910-12.
Chas. D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., 1912-14.
Lee G. Metcalf, Illiopolis, Ill., 1914-16.
E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O., 1916-18.
P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind., 1918-20.
Ben. E. Clement, Waco, Tex., 1920-22.
F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O., 1922-24.
Fred G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill., 1924-26.
C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb., 1926-28.
A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass., 1928-29.
Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia., 1929-30.
H. A. Butler, Omaha, Neb., 1930-32.
Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill., 1932-34.
F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan., 1934-35.
S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1935-37.
O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn., 1937-39.
Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., 1939-41.
S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., 1941-
R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice pres., 1939-

East Lansing, Mich.—C. S. Benton, traffic counsel of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, told stockholders at the organization's 22nd annual meeting that the necessity for scrap metal for war industry has become so urgent the interstate commerce commission has urged all railroads thruout the United States to pull up tracks of all divisions which are not operating at a profit and whose business can be handled by trucks. He told bean shippers that they may have to operate under the same transportation permit system as the grain trade. Railroads will be permitted to supply rolling stock only upon receiving assurances cars will be promptly loaded at shipping point and unloaded at destination.



A cross-section of the feed trade is Stan Dreyer, Kansas City; E. J. Koenlein, Buffalo, and Gene Dreyer, Kansas City.

Grain Trade's War Effort

President Rice presided over a joint session of the directors and officers of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with members of the National Grain Trade Council at a luncheon in the Elms Hotel, Monday.

Jack Leahy, Kansas City, chairman of the Council, reviewed organization of the Council, and its membership, then said:

Chairman Leahy's Appeal

The National Grain Trade Council welcomes this opportunity to sit in a joint session with directors of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn. The thought occurs to me that officers of our respective organizations would be justified in giving consideration to the desirability of at least occasional meetings of small groups of directors for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest, and by so doing perhaps our attempts to find solutions for some of our troublesome problems would be more easily accomplished.

Reviewing events of the past ten months, I believe it is safe to say that never before in the history of the industry, have we been confronted with a more serious situation than the one we face today. As an important part of the economic life of this nation, we as grain men, are charged with the grave responsibility of participating in the marketing and distribution of vital foodstuffs. While deeply concerned in maintaining an efficient system of marketing for the benefit of producer and consumer, we must not forget that our business, as well as every other type of business, should be conducted in a manner that will aid and not hamper the war effort.

For the duration commodity markets will be subjected to government regulations and restrictions, and rightfully so. We may at times find our normal operations curtailed and hampered, and yet I am confident that we will accept cheerfully the government supervision necessary for the common good. As patriotic American citizens, I know that our first thought will always be, how can we best serve the nation, and in what manner can we best contribute to the government's efforts to maintain the kind of economic stability so necessary to win the war. We can do this and still exercise the right of constructive suggestion and recommendation, when in our considered opinion re-



It took earnest (?) persuasion to get this view of J. F. Moyer, Dodge City, Kan.; Jim McGilligott, Minneapolis, and Harry Dean, Iowa City, Ia., hiding behind the entertainers.

vision or modification of directives would be helpful to the war effort.

Fortunately, we cannot see into the future. Therefore we don't know what hardships may be in store for our people in the years ahead. In this troubled world we are not likely to escape meeting our share of trouble, but let us not take either personal troubles or ourselves too seriously, because we know that victory for us is inevitable, and to attain that goal we can afford to forget our personal differences and our selfish interests, so with harmony in our own ranks, and with the cooperation of government administrative agencies, with unity of purpose, unity of effort, and unity of action, we can lick our problems just as surely as our boys in the army, the navy, the marines and the air corps are going to lick hell out of Germany and a despicable and treacherous Japan before this war is over.

P. R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, commented that the whole grain trade faces a major issue in the parity price legislation now being fought out in the legislative halls of Congress. The character of the legislation developed to curb inflation will have a far reaching, and by no means predictable, effect on agricultural economy.

E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., said that reports reaching the U. S. Chamber of Commerce show that the farm labor problem has grown acute. To date more than 2,000,000 men from agriculture have been lost to the draft, or to war factories. This would indicate that from 10% to 25% of our agricultural acreage next year will have no one to plant and harvest crops unless some adjustment can be made.

The problem is intensified because farm machinery production is scheduled to be down to 21% of the volume manufactured in 1940. The farmers have lost their labor, and are denied farm machinery which would enable them to maintain high production with the labor they have left.

Leahy Heads National Grain Trade Council

J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, Mo., was elevated to the chairmanship of the National Grain Trade Council at the Council's meeting in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 13, in connection with the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

He was formerly vice-chairman, but served as chairman at this meeting. Elective action is ordinarily taken at a spring meeting, but was necessary to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, chairman, who is resigning from all his grain trade connections so that he may devote all of his time and effort to the army and the nation's war effort.

Walter R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn., was elected vice-chairman, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Leahy.

Secretaries of National Ass'n and Their Years of Service

W. H. Chambers, Hepburn, Ia., 1896-7.
Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill., 1897-1901.
Geo. A. Stibbens, Coburg, Ia., 1902-5.
John F. Courcier, Toledo, O., 1906-13.
Chas. Quinn, Toledo, O., 1914-36.
R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., 1936-37.
E. G. Kiburtz, St. Louis, Mo., 1937-
R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice pres. and acting sec'y, 1940.
Ron Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo., 1940.
Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Mo., 1940-42.

Dates of Past National Ass'n Conventions

The times and places of the annual meetings of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and its successor, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and number of men in attendance, have been as follows:

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized, '38.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia., 200.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill., small.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill., good.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind., 185.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia., 2,234.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill., 314.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn., 300.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis., 325.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 143.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill., 215.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O., 319.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo., 700.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind., 272.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill., 250.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb., 369.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va., 200.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La., 241.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 364.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill., 910.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md., 365.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y., ...
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis., 975.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo., 1,450.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn., ...
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill., 1,029.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La., 452.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia., 404.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O., 532.
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 903.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y., 596.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb., 1,250.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass., ...
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill., 725.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill., 341.
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex., ...
1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind., 218.
1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill., 725.
1934, Oct. 15-17, Memphis, Tenn., 397.
1935, Sept. 19-21, St. Louis, Mo., 672.

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J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, Mo., chairman National Grain Trade Council.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Allen (San Jose p. o.), Ill., Sept. 30.—Soybeans have been damaged by the early frost. We anxiously await early grading returns to determine the effect on our grading.—John P. Watkins, Allen Farmers Elevator Co.

Harvard, Ill., Oct. 8.—Acreage sown compared with last year was corn, 105%; oats, 95%; barley, 100%; rye, 80%; wheat, 90%; soybeans, 115%. Practically no crops plowed up this season.—D. Hereley & Sons.

Birds Bridge (Minooka p. o.), Ill., Sept. 28.—We expect a lot of shriveled soybeans as a result of the early freeze. Early beans were not hurt much, but late beans have been damaged.—Harry Dixon, Joliet Grain Co.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 12.—Crop yields for the state as a whole averaged 41 bus. per acre for corn, 43 bus. for oats, 31.5 bus. for barley, and about 22 bus. for wheat. The tame hay crop averaged nearly 2 tons per acre.—Walter H. Ebling, Wisconsin Agri. Statistician.

Dwight, Ill., Sept. 28.—A conservative estimate would place damage to soybeans by premature frosts at 25%. Many farmers got their beans in late last spring, and this has contributed to late maturity and damage from the early frost.—Harry Emery, Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5.—Mrs. E. H. Miller, crop expert, estimated the prospective corn crop at 2,940 million bushels, compared with the government Sept. 1 estimate of 3,016 million. Mrs. Miller estimated soybean production at 217 million bushels against 107 million last year and 36 million the 10-year average.

Hallsville, Ill., Oct. 9.—Acreage on beans is up 25% over last year; crop damage is 30%. Prospect in yield about what it was last year on less acres that were planted. Corn is about 10% more acreage than last year. Prospects are for a good crop, about the same as last year per acre.—Johnston's Elevator.

Odell, Ill., Sept. 28.—Soybeans were damaged about 50% by the freezes of the last few days, according to the farmers. Samples brought into this office still show a great many immature beans which were swollen by the frosts, tho the real extent of the damage cannot be determined until harvest.—N. J. Wolf, The Odell Grain & Coal Co.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 29.—Killing frosts occurred in the most eastern counties where some corn, alfalfa, and grains were damaged. Seeding of winter wheat is in full progress with drilling completed in some areas. Moisture benefited the fall-sown grains as well as late pastures. The alfalfa seed harvest has been delayed and some damage has occurred from frosts in Big Horn County.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5.—C. M. Galvin, crop expert with James E. Bennett & Co., forecast corn crop production of 2,975 million bushels, compared with the government estimate Sept. 1 of 3,016 million. The 1941 crop was 2,673 million bushels. Other Galvin estimate, with 1941 comparisons shown in parentheses, were in millions of bushels: Winter wheat, 698 (686); spring wheat, 284 (284); all wheat, 982 (970); oats, 1,353 (1,345); rye, 60 (62).

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—In localities serious frost damage resulted, while in more numerous localities damage ranged from moderate to considerable. Late corn were affected to some extent, but soybeans were the main frost sufferer, as approximately one-third of the crop was susceptible to frost damage. Condition of corn continues fairly good to good in the south, and good to excellent in the north except for a few areas of fairly good. It has been maturing rapidly, and the bulk of the crop was safe from frost damage before frost occurred. Cutting of silage ranges from none to well-advanced. In areas small amounts of corn have been picked. A comparatively small percentage of soybeans have been cut for hay, except where that work is well along in areas of the south. Prior to the frost the crop was mostly good, some excellent, and bean development was for the most part good.—E. W. Holcomb, Illinois Meteorologist.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 8.—Bean acreage is 49% above one year ago. The condition of beans is a question, as freeze has hurt probably 3½ million bushels in Illinois.—Evans Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 3.—Poorest crop of wheat Eastern Indiana has ever raised, we have handled a good many car loads in the past few weeks and not a car of No. 2, everything else but, musty, dead, chaffy and weevily. Just at the time when we could get some good wheat it would sell at a mighty fancy price and make some money, but such is business, what the government didn't do to us nature did. Very little of the wheat crop is sowed and we will have the smallest acreage we have had in a life time. Nobody seems to want to raise wheat under present conditions. Not when they can raise soybeans, be guaranteed \$1.60 a bushel, a shorter and cheaper crop to raise and doesn't hurt the land any ways near as much.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 9.—Kansas 1942 production of feed crops is the largest in more than ten years, altho killing frosts occurring near the end of September severely damaged late grain sorghums and soybeans according to the crop report as of Oct. 1 released today by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Some late corn was damaged but the acreage is quite small. Much of the sorghum crop that was intended for grain will now be utilized as forage or silage. Seeding of winter wheat is practically completed in the western part of the State. The forecast of corn production at 84,847,000 bus. is unchanged from that estimated a month earlier. If present prospects are realized the crop will be the largest since 1932 when 139,878,000 bus. were produced. Most of the corn was matured before the late September freezes. The yield per acre is estimated at 31 bushels and may be compared with 23 bus. per acre for 1941. Production of grain sorghum is estimated at 21,658,000 bus.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 1.—A heavy frost from Dodge City west on Sept. 19, and a hard freeze or two since that date played havoc with the grain sorghum crop and other late feed crops. Old timers say that this was the earliest autumn freeze that they can remember, and records show since 1895. Our average frost date for this area is about Oct. 15. Last year our first frost occurred on October 31. This early freeze occurring some six weeks earlier than last year, coupled with late planting of nearly all feed crops, has drastically reduced the crop of these grains. As a result, the actual production of milo and kafir for this area, we do not believe, will equal 50% of the crop raised last year. Some dealers in the grain sorghum districts have stated that they will ship little, if any, kafir or milo this fall. Most of these frost-damaged fields will be cut for forage or grazed off. Wheat seeding is 75% or more completed with a little larger percentage to be sown in the East where the fly-free date is more generally recognized. Some of the later seeded fields need additional surface moisture for germination. Most early-sown fields are up to a good stand, but growth somewhat backward, and surface moisture is generally needed in the western section of the state.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Big Crop of Rice in Arkansas

By J. H. G.

Conway, Ark.—With a sharp drop in the price of rough rice, a drastic shortage of labor and wages twice as high as last season, Arkansas county rice growers are facing a serious problem. At the opening of the season rough rice sold for \$1.55 to \$1.60 a bushel while now the price is \$1.25 to \$1.40 with the millers out of the market. The sudden drop is due in part to an oversupply caused by harvesting of the new crop, which is considerably larger than last year. Arkansas County has 92,000 acres in rice, as compared with 74,000 last year. This year's yield per acre will be better than last year's average of 40 bus. as more growers used purer seed and weather conditions have been more favorable.

Most acute is the labor situation, for even itinerants are demanding and getting from \$5 to \$6 per day, whereas last year the daily wages ranged from \$3 to \$3.50. Construction work at the air base near Stuttgart has greatly aggravated the shortage caused by the drafting of man power for war effort.

Last year the season opened at less than \$1 per bushel and rose to \$1.75 and better during the winter. The floor price on rough rice is 90 per cent of parity or \$1.11 a bushel.

Farmers are buying their own rice bins from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Fifty-two bins with a capacity of from 1,800 to 2,800 bushels have been bought and will be installed in Arkansas county. Millers are inactive and waiting for further developments.

Quality of Spring Grains Lowered by Rain

Though more hard red spring wheat graded No. 2 or better during the first half of September than earlier in the season, a larger percentage graded "Tough," due to excess moisture. Inspected receipts of durum wheat, oats, and barley at representative markets also showed a considerable reduction in quality during the same period, the Department of Agriculture reports. The lower quality was caused principally by rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley during late August and early September.

Receipts of hard red spring wheat inspected during the first 15 days in September graded slightly higher than earlier arrivals, with 76 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 69 per cent in August. A slightly lower percentage of the first half of September inspections classed as Dark Northern Spring. Eight per cent graded "Tough" compared with 4 per cent in August.

Durum wheat inspections showed a considerable increase in moisture content. The proportion grading "Tough" increased from 13 per cent in August to 22 per cent for the first half of September. Only 44 per cent graded No. 2 or better during the first half of September compared with 58 per cent earlier in the season. The proportion grading Hard Amber Durum decreased from 87 per cent in August to 63 per cent for the first 15 days in September.

Only 32 per cent of the Central West barley inspected at representative markets Sept. 1 to 15 classed as Malting Barley compared with 37 per cent for August. The proportion grading "Tough" increased from 11 per cent to 16 per cent, and 78 per cent graded No. 3 or better compared with 86 per cent for August.

Inspections of oats during the first half of September were also lower in quality than earlier arrivals. Fifty-eight per cent of receipts graded No. 3 or better compared with 69 per cent for August. The proportion grading "Tough" increased from 2 per cent in August to 8 per cent in September.

The Hemp acreage is to be increased from 7,000 to 300,000 to provide rope, and the W.P.B. is said to have authorized the construction of 75 breaking plants at a cost of \$275,000 each.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The crop reporting board of the U.S.D.A. reports:

Crop	Yield per Acre Indicated		Total Production (in thousands) Indicated	
	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
Corn, all, bu.	1941 31.0	1942 35.0	2,672,541	3,132,002
Wheat, all, bu.	16.9	19.5	945,937	984,046
Winter, bu.	17.0	19.2	671,293	697,708
All spring, bu.	16.9	20.2	274,644	286,338
Durum, bu.	16.4	20.1	41,800	43,546
Other spring, bu.	16.9	20.2	232,844	242,792
Oats, bu.	31.0	36.0	1,176,107	1,369,540
Barley, bu.	25.5	25.4	358,709	426,188
Rye, bu.	12.9	15.4	45,181	59,665
Buckwheat, bu.	17.0	18.3	6,070	6,620
Flaxseed, bu.	9.8	9.6	31,485	42,682
Rice, bu.	43.4	48.3	54,028	71,598
Grain sorghums, all, bu.	17.3	17.2	153,968	149,322
Hay—				
Tame, ton	1.39	1.53	82,358	91,583
Wild, ton ....	.93	1.04	11,749	13,331
Clover and timothy, ton	1.20	1.44	23,106	27,667
Alfalfa, ton	2.17	2.31	32,346	35,853
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag	a901	a958	18,788	21,269
Peas, dry field, bag	a1,334	a1,515	3,788	7,255
Soybeans for beans, bu.	18.2	18.5	106,712	200,701
Cowpeas for peas, bu.	5.5	5.8		
Peanuts, lb.	772	700	1,476,845	2,921,950
Broomcorn	a372	a377	47	36

a-pounds per acre.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Harvard, Ill., Oct. 8.—In farmers hands, 15% corn; 25% barley and beans; 10% wheat, rye and oats.—D. Hereley & Sons.

Mason City, Ill., Sept. 30.—First new corn has been taken in by a local elevator but tested about 22% moisture; considered too high in moisture for safe picking and cribbing.—E. W. M.

Corvallis, Ore.—The problem of storing this year's 20,000,000-bus. wheat crop has been solved by Oregon farmers, who had moved all but 1 per cent of this crop into storage. A survey made by the county A. A. A. com'ites throughout the state also reveals that wheat had been piled on the ground in only two counties, Wasco and Morrow.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28.—Receipts of corn at primary markets for the season now coming to a close totalled 83 million bushels more than for the preceding crop year. Meanwhile, the visible supply of corn is only 2 million bushels larger than it was a year ago, showing that there has been no accumulation in elevators. Industrial use of corn was heavy in the past year, and it continues large.

Pendleton, Ind., Oct. 14.—Soybean crop moving now. Movement heavy, quality excellent. Straining our capacity to handle. Hope the Powers That Be learn what they want to do; either that or let the grain trade have a free hand that the farmers may dispose of the crop, as they would like to do. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the present arbitrary control among our customers.—Frank B. Ayers.

Superior, Wis., Oct. 5.—According to figures released by H. A. Juneau, state weighmaster of the Wisconsin grain and warehouse commission, receipts of grain handled here during September showed increases over the corresponding month last year while shipments declined. Total receipts were 10,841,818 bus. as compared with 9,483,252 bus. last year. Shipments were 6,095,148, a drop from the 1941 total of 7,207,488. Wheat accounted for the largest part of the recording with 6,705,305 bus. received and 3,343,851 bus. shipped.—H. C. B.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Oct. 1, decreased 604,719 bus. as compared with the previous week and decreased 70,534,886 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 406,307,426 bus. compared with 406,912,145 bus. for the previous week and 476,842,312 bus. for the week of Oct. 2, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 1, amounted to 3,320,362 bus., a decrease of 879,361 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 4,199,723 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 6,100,344 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the nine weeks from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba 5,996,385 (9,491,605); Saskatchewan 14,926,720 (32,129,987); Alberta 5,761,834 (11,488,366) bus. For the nine weeks ending Oct. 1, 1942, and the same period in 1941, 26,684,939 and 53,109,958 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Statistician.

New Crop Rice Moving to Mills

By J. M. G.

Movement of the rice crop in Craighead and adjoining Arkansas counties is gaining momentum. With favorable weather conditions, growers indicate that rice will soon be flooding the rice mills in Jonesboro, Newport, Harrisburg and other areas in northeast Arkansas.

At the Jonesboro rice mill, operations started Sept. 24, and is continuing with added production each day. The Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative mill in Jonesboro was due to begin operations Oct. 5.

J. T. White, manager of the Jonesboro Rice Mill, points that his plant has almost doubled its storage capacity.

Rice Purchase Program

Milled rice for Lend-Lease, territorial emergency and for other purposes, will be purchased at 10 day intervals beginning Sept. 21 by the Agricultural Marketing Administration under a program announced by the Dept. of Agri.

Offers may be made by letter or telegram and must state the quantity offered for later delivery, during stated semi-monthly periods up to four months following the acceptance date, the price per hundredweight for each class and grade offered f.o.b. shipping points, the original carrier, and type of sacks.

Milled rice delivered to the AMA under purchase contracts must meet the requirements for U. S. grades No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, of one of the classes I to IX inclusive. All deliveries must be inspected under a supervision of the AMA

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	28,135	55,579	.....	.....
Chicago	479,000	347,000	412,000	143,000
Duluth	274,710	1,606,145	359,425	1,052,780
Ft. Wm.	320,602	1,022,087	142,557	1,059,925
Ft. Worth	1,500	25,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	7,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	25,500	16,500	42,000	13,500
Kansas City	34,500	81,000	22,500	28,500
Milwaukee	131,480	129,860	163,150	35,140
Minneapolis	1,606,500	2,830,500	846,000	751,500
New Orleans	4,999	.....	3,000	.....
Omaha	162,400	228,178	160,653	73,325
Peoria	34,800	91,200	18,800	25,400
Philadelphia	1,421	95	3,994	2,000
Portland	1,624	3,509	.....	.....
St. Joseph	15,000	7,500	4,500	1,500
St. Louis	103,500	46,500	123,000	46,500
Seattle	15,000	13,500	.....	.....
Superior	287,164	1,439,321	225,045	1,102,088
Toledo	271,500	2,800	97,500	.....
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	1,300

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	72,032	119,836	.....	.....
Boston	12,000	8,000	.....	.....
Chicago	2,168,000	2,347,000	1,434,000	1,429,000
Duluth	793,895	320,955	409,980	178,690
Ft. William	998,624	1,938,933	1,177,496	1,955,409
Ft. Worth	150,000	6,000	178,000	30,000
Indianapolis	364,000	618,000	277,000	628,000
Kansas City	518,000	352,000	492,000	266,000
Milwaukee	45,200	113,000	20,900	36,100
Minneapolis	10,008,000	4,907,250	8,766,000	4,067,750
New Orleans	30,693	163,584	10,000	6,000
Omaha	868,000	368,774	790,350	254,000
Peoria	346,000	296,000	310,000	125,400
Philadelphia	14,957	14,760	31,383	.....
Portland	190,796	72,468	25,435	.....
St. Joseph	338,000	648,000	92,000	94,000
St. Louis	552,000	292,000	252,000	168,000
Seattle	134,000	186,000	.....	.....
Spokane	232,000	218,000	.....	.....
Superior	558,059	87,743	271,165	68,000
Toledo	564,900	464,100	375,900	327,000
Wichita	8,000	.....	8,000	.....

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	412,709	1,005,636	.....	518,729
Boston	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	6,550,000	10,335,000	4,452,000	6,665,000
Duluth	139,485	2,349,470	1,805,765	2,329,195
Ft. William	124,500	52,500	181,500	120,000
Ft. Worth	2,259,000	2,190,000	1,852,500	1,557,000
Indianapolis	2,391,900	1,162,800	1,692,000	424,500
Kansas City	1,720,500	1,147,000	553,300	721,800
Milwaukee	291,000	1,339,500	597,000	3,558,000
Minneapolis	53,604	148,762	100,500	130,690
New Orleans	1,107,226	2,308,849	1,381,850	1,817,340
Omaha	3,798,000	2,970,370	1,696,000	1,328,400
Peoria	15,798	1,521,226	31,076	1,243,383
Philadelphia	146,518	150,954	.....	.....
Portland	484,500	562,500	297,000	612,000
St. Joseph	2,682,500	1,218,000	1,290,000	300,000
St. Louis	40,500	127,500	.....	.....
Seattle	55,500	72,000	.....	.....
Spokane	285,692	1,282,472	1,046,252	1,125,600
Superior	420,800	204,400	153,600	53,200
Toledo	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

at the expense of the vendor. The rice must be packaged in double cotton, lined burlap, or lined Osanburg bags containing 100 pounds each, and shipments must be made from the points of origin to destinations at the direction of the AMA.

A record crop of about 72 million bushels of rice is in prospect for 1942. This should be sufficient to meet all prospective domestic, commercial, military, Lend-Lease, and other requirements.

Large Stocks at Duluth-Superior

With increased movement of grain from country points elevator stocks are showing weekly substantial increase, narrowing up available storage space and a continuance of this at the present scale will lead to a serious problem if not closely watched and corrected. Stocks at the close of Oct. 3 totalled 43,067,530 bus., against holdings at the same time last year of 40,888,992 bus.

Two cargoes of Canadian barley was received here recently totaling 171,780 bus. on which duty was paid before being unloaded. The understanding is that this grain is to go through the houses for early rail shipment to unknown points.—F.G.C.

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,344,159	215,027	1,178,282	.....
Chicago	3,792,000	1,507,000	1,836,000	496,000
Duluth	10,828,305	10,894,935	6,149,200	9,506,657
Ft. Wm.	10,672,898	23,039,186	13,455,548	17,931,423
Ft. Worth	744,800	1,248,800	408,800	746,200
Hutchinson	1,725,300	1,217,700	.....	.....
Indianapolis	447,000	370,000	194,000	90,000
Kan. City	6,636,600	4,161,600	5,130,800	1,626,035
Milwaukee	248,500	54,950	1,138,200	42,000
Min'polis	24,654,000	18,805,500	9,853,500	3,574,500
New Orleans	4,200	9,975	63,575	25,400
Ogden,	1,125,000	2,715,000	527,000	720,000
Utah	700,370	1,133,280	1,271,955	626,220
Peoria	708,400	369,645	1,065,900	623,545
Philadelphia	166,807	197,948	282,471	29,105
Portland	973,625	1,010,431	.....	.....
St. Joseph	595,200	601,600	636,800	217,600
St. Louis	2,658,000	543,000	2,181,000	453,000
Seattle	625,800	680,400	.....	.....
Spokane	2,694,000	2,476,500	.....	.....
Superior	6,705,305	7,317,264	3,843,851	1,611,311
Toledo	804,885	718,500	389,300	291,000
Wichita	1,487,500	1,416,000	1,054,000	622,400

Soybean Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	172,000	255,000	113,000	29,000
Indianapolis	16,500	30,000	10,500	25,500
Milwaukee	2,820	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Peoria	97,950	1,500	30,000	.....
St. Joseph	7,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	12,800	12,800	6,400	9,600
Toledo	184,400	97,500	27,200	13,500

Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	24,167	20,240	.....	.....
Boston	900	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,018,000	1,684,000	565,000	294,000
Duluth	1,194,730	991,115	1,049,425	848,120
Ft. Wm.	3,615,408	3,878,570	1,333,360	2,734,796
Ft. Worth	56,000	100,800	.....	12,800
Hutchinson	6,250	80,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	7,500	6,000	.....	1,500
Kansas City	432,000	670,400	265,600	384,000
Milwaukee	3,884,175	3,755,800	1,068,650	1,072,000
Minneapolis	3,688,700	5,080,100	5,686,500	4,199,000
New Orleans	12,936	.....	6,400	.....
Omaha	686,000	532,981	456,608	481,600
Peoria	334,660	394,400	225,200	203,500
Philadelphia	.....	1,248	585	486
Portland	189,950	72,468	.....	.....
St. Joseph	50,750	70,000	22,750	42,000
St. Louis	289,600	289,600	134,400	148,400
Seattle	227,200	28,800	.....	.....
Spokane	449,600	222,000	.....	.....
Superior	640,617	760,033	552,454	413,627
Toledo	159,900	33,600	93,000	4,200
Wichita	.....	16,900	2,355	1,300



After being closely questioned on several occasions Jesse Bruns on Aug. 11 admitted he had been making false sales to the Bruns Grain

This statement is made of my own free will and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge. It was freely given by me without fear or threat

Witness:
Richard C. Steinmetz
Robert F. Vardeman

Jesse Bruns.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Sept. 26 had completed 291,708 loans on 187,261,022 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$213,667,828.52. The average amount advanced was \$1.14 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 56,988,857 bus. stored on farms and 130,272,165 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 362,864 loans had been completed on 222,388,971 bus., of which 37,159,665 bus. were stored on farms and 185,229,306 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

56,988,857	130,272,165	\$213,667,828.52
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It is estimated that because of delay in reporting and processing loans, the loans actually completed by farmers and bushels under loan greatly exceeded the number indicated in this report.

President Roosevelt's action to stabilize wages, salaries, profits, and farm prices "establishes floors much more effective than ceilings," says Herbert D. Simpson, professor of public finance at Northwestern University.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

		Option		Wheat																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Chicago	131½	118½	128½	128½	128½	128½	127½	127½	128½	128½	128½	128½	127½	126	126	125½	125½	125½	125½	123½	123½	124½	124½
Winnipeg	.....	91½	90½	.....	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Minneapolis	125½	111½	121½	121½	121½	121½	120	119½	121½	121½	120½	120½	118½	118½	118½	117½	117½	117½	117½	115½	115½	116½	116½
Kansas City	.....	122½	111½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	121	122½	122½	122½	121	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	119½	118½	118½	118½
Duluth, durum	.....	120½	108½	120½	120½	120½	120½	119½	119½	120½	120½	118½	118½	117	117	117	117	117	117	116½	114½	114½	114½
Milwaukee	.....	129½	118½	128½	128½	128½	128½	127½	127½	128½	129	128½	127½	126	126	125½	125½	125½	125½	123½	123½	124½	124½
		Option		Corn																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Chicago	95½	79½	86½	86½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	84½	83½	83½	82½	82½	82½	81½	79½	79½	80½	80½
Kansas City	.....	90½	75½	82½	82½	82½	82½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	80½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	77½	76½	76½	76½
Milwaukee	90½	79½	86½	86½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	84½	83½	83½	82½	82½	82½	81½	79½	79½	80½	80½
		Option		Oats																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Chicago	53½	48	52½	52½	52½	52½	51½	52	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	50	48	48	48	48
Winnipeg, October	.....	51½	45½	47½	47½	47½	48½	47½	46½	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Minneapolis	.....	48½	42½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45½	43½	43	43
Milwaukee	.....	53½	48	52½	52½	52½	52½	51½	52	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51	50½	50	48	48	48
		Option		Rye																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Chicago	.....	85½	64½	74½	72½	73	72½	71½	71½	72½	71½	71	69½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68	66½	67½	67½
Minneapolis	.....	79½	60½	69½	68½	68½	68½	66½	66½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	63½	63½	62½	63½	63½
Winnipeg, October	.....	66½	56	60½	60½	60½	59½	58½	57½	58½	58½	58	57½	56½	57	57	57	57	56½	56	56½	56½	56½
Duluth	.....	69	62½	69	68½	68½	68½	66½	66½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	63½	63½	62½	63½	63½
		Option		Barley																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Minneapolis	.....	58½	54	57½	58½	58½	58½	56½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56	56	56	56	56	55½	55½	54½	54½	54½
Winnipeg, October	.....	64½	56½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
		Option		Soybeans																				
		High	Low	Sept. 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	
Chicago	.....	179½	166½	168	168½	168½	170½	168½	169½	169½	169½	170½	169½	168½	169½	169½	169½	168½	167½	166½	166½	166½	166½
Canada Exchange	.....	.....	.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	87	87	87	87

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Chester E. Whyte, 56, sec'y-treasurer of Whyte Feed Mills, died Sept. 29 at Davis Hospital following a brief illness of pneumonia. Mr. Whyte and his brother, Chas. L., organized the Whyte Feed Mills in 1922 and had served the firm as sec'y ever since. —P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Hynes, Cal.—Alex Walgren has sold the Hynes Feed Store to Sam Postma.

San Francisco, Cal. — Albert Woodbridge Scott, Jr., a member of the firm of Scott, Magner & Miller, grain and hay dealers, died, recently.

Petaluma, Cal.—The Vonsen Co. has taken over the feed business of Lewis, Simas & Jones Co. at Pt. Reyes, and placed Ralph Cheda in charge of the store.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—E. C. Loomis & Son have taken over the stock and business of the San Luis Feed Co. and will continue to operate it for the present. Willard Fairbanks, who operated the store for 15 years, has been inducted into the Army.

Merritt (Petaluma p.o.), Cal.—The new rice mill of the M. D. Green Rice Milling Co. of which M. D. Green of San Francisco is the head is nearing completion. Mr. Green anticipates it will be ready for operation about Oct. 15.

Calipatria, Cal.—Watson J. Dayton announced that the alfalfa mill destroyed by fire last June will be rebuilt. He hopes to have it ready for operation by Nov. 10. Following the fire Mr. Dayton purchased the mill from the Balfour-Guthrie company who built it in 1931. He later sold it to the present owners, Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., but remained in charge of the plant and will continue in that capacity for the present owners.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont. — Toronto Elevators, Ltd., shows improved earnings in its report for the year ending July 31. Operating profits totalled \$884,075 compared with \$613,136 in the preceding year. Altho depreciation increased from \$98,223 to \$233,814 and tax allowance from \$225,218 to \$323,548 there was a gain in net profit.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Net income of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, was \$210,509.29 as compared with \$201,416.13 in 1941. The company now operates 462 country elevators located thruout the prairie provinces and has terminal elevators at Vancouver and Port Arthur, total capacity, 9,461,000 bus.

WINNIPEG LETTER

The council of the Grain Exchange recently announced that, effective Sept. 17, trading was authorized in May futures for oats, barley and rye.

C. E. Hayles was appointed president at the annual meeting of the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd. He formerly was vice-pres. and general manager.

C. E. Hunting was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Clearing Ass'n at the recent annual meeting. H. Tooley was named vice-pres. and F. O. Fowler acting sec'y and manager. Thos. Brodie is ass't manager.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Alberta Wheat Pool for the eleventh time has remitted promptly its annual payment to the Alberta government on a debt incurred in 1929 in the handling of the year's wheat crop on a pooling basis. The installment amounted to \$453,275.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has authorized trading in wheat for December delivery, future contract grades and discounts applicable to the October future to apply. The minimum price for the December wheat future shall be 90c per bushel and no trades shall be made below this minimum.

The Canadian Wheat Board announced Oct. 1 that, effective immediately, the general marketing quota of 7 bus. per seeded acre of oats will be increased to 10 bus. The general quota on barley was increased at the same time to 10 bus. per seeded acre. Points having oats and barley quotas higher than 10 bus. per seeded acre will remain unchanged.

COLORADO

Las Animas, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Las Animas Elvtr. Co. interests, which include elevators and feed business here and at Fort Lyon. They will be operated from Lamar in a feed and jobbing proposition as are the Wiley mill and others in this section. No flour manufacturing operations will be set up here.

ILLINOIS

Emden, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Bloomington, Ill.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. recently installed a new 30-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Clinton, Ill.—The DeWitt Co. Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer-mill.

Colchester, Ill.—Samuel Hoar, 80, well known mill owner and grain dealer, died Sept. 13.

East St. Louis, Ill.—L. H. Gretzer, formerly superintendent at the Cargill, Inc., elevator at Memphis, Tenn., is in charge of Cargill, Inc., elevators "R" and "B" here. He has taken the place left vacant when A. J. Olsen entered the U. S. Army.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Potomac, Ill.—Harold F. Cope, who recently purchased the K. A. Harper elevator, took possession Oct. 1.

Ludlow, Ill.—The Ludlow Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has completed a large concrete bin for the storage of soybeans.

Mendon, Ill.—Harry Farrell and Clifford Sharp opened a feed store in the Thompson building, operating as the Master Feed Store.

Chester, Ill.—Herman Gilster, 64, one of the owners of the Gilster Milling Co., and a merchant here for 40 years, died recently.—P.J.P.

Oakland, Ill.—D. W. Tammer, of Decker, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Decker & Graham elevator succeeding George Martin.

Ludlow, Ill.—Maurice Graham has succeeded William Gibson at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Gibson is working at Chanute Field.

Kewanee, Ill.—The two story building housing the Frank W. Schafer stock feed company burned early Sept. 24, destroying 600 tons of feed.—P.J.P.

Springfield, Ill.—The drying house at the Illinois Soy Products Co. mill northeast of Springfield on Sangamon Ave., was damaged by fire Sept. 29.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. recently hired A. D. Goers of Champaign as manager of the elevator, succeeding Henry Bir who resigned.

Bird's Bridge (Minooka p.o.), Ill.—A new 15-ton Soweigh Truck Scale has been installed at the local elevator of Joliet Grain Co., where Harry Dixon is manager.

Pierson Station, Ill.—Fred Jostes of Decatur is new manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Owen Robertson who resigned after holding the position since 1934.

Peoria, Ill.—The 1,500,000-bu. Burlington elevator is being overhauled and repaired and a modern office added. The Norris Grain Co. will operate the house. H. G. Onstad is doing the work.

Biggsburg, Ill.—The Illinois Farm Supply Co. is building a feed storage warehouse in the east part of town. When it is completed the stock of feeds handled by the company will be moved here from Stronghurst.

Quincy, Ill.—The Davis-Cleaver Co. recently expanded its operations here by the acquisition of a warehouse containing approximately twice as much floor space as the building formerly occupied, to house its feed business.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Galesburg Soy Products Co. plant was damaged by fire Oct. 5 and approximately 2,000 bus. of soybeans were destroyed. Three tanks in the elevator recently were equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System.

Jamaica, Ill.—The new building recently completed for the Farmers Elevator has been placed in operation. A new feed grinder and mixer have been installed there and L. A. Williams, manager, stated the elevator will handle a complete line of Master-Mix feeds and Morton's Salt for livestock.

Allerton, Ill.—The Harry Allen Grain Co. has purchased the West Elevator from the estate of S. H. Porterfield. The Harry Allen Grain Co. has operated the East Elevator at Allerton for many years, and in point of continuous service, is one of the oldest grain merchants along the C. & E. I. system.—J.R.M.

Allen, Ill.—We built an additional grain bin of concrete this year, 24 ft. diameter, 62 ft. high, capacity, 21,000 bus. (a duplicate of the one built in 1941), making a total capacity of wood and concrete storage of 68,000 bus. Both bins have had necessity certificates issued with 60 months' amortization.—Allen Farmers Elvtr. Co., J. P. Watkins, mgr.

Pesotum, Ill.—Horton & Reeder of Garrett purchased the elevator and grain business operating as the Pesotum Elvtr. Co., giving the Garrett grain men four elevators in this vicinity, the other three at Garrett, Bourbon, and Solan Switch, north of here on the I. C. railroad. Owen Robertson, formerly manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co., is new manager of the local elevator.

Dalton City, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., George A. Ekiss, manager, recently installed a 20-ton 34x10 ft. concrete deck Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale at the elevator. Mr. Ekiss had a Fairbanks Double Face Dial installed at a window so that the weights taken are plainly visible to both truckmen on the outside and weighmaster in the office. He also added a Printomatic to insure absolute accuracy in recording the weights taken.

Monmouth, Ill.—Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., is constructing a feed plant here on a plot of ground leased from the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. The lease includes the use of the former freight and passenger station on the north side of the right of way located at 108 E. Seventh Ave. The concrete block structure will be 80x80 ft. Construction of a second unit of similar size is contemplated for next year. A complete line of commercial feeds will be manufactured here, the local plant to be managed by Lester Bright of Des Moines. Harry Yarde will be the superintendent.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission announced it would "instruct" Attorney Gen. George F. Barrett to institute injunction proceedings against the Illinois Terminal railroad if the War Production Board stuck to its order requisitioning the Decatur-Mackinaw Junction and Decatur-Danville branches of the I.T.R. for rail and metal salvage. The railroad had announced its intention to comply with the federal order by ceasing service on the two branches Oct. 10. It is said the W.P.B.'s authority had never been challenged in a similar case. Officials of various cities along the 130 miles of line in question have joined in an appeal to W.P.B. to reconsider its order. Grain elevator operators and representatives of grain firms using the lines seized for demolition are also protesting the order. Representatives of more than 40 elevators were in conference Sept. 30 with A. P. Titus, president of the Terminal, seeking at least a temporary postponement of the track wrecking program. They pointed out that already congested railroads in Central Illinois will become more congested as the grain harvest starts. The soybean and corn crops, scheduled to be the biggest in history, will need all possible facilities, they said.

Columbia, Ill.—Clarence Holtkamp has resigned as manager of the Columbia Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, effective Nov. 30.

Ocoya (Chenoa p.o.), Ill.—The Ocoya Co-operative Grain Co. declared a 6 per cent stock dividend and an \$8,073.59 patronage dividend, this amounting to 1c a bushel for grain handled and 12 per cent of merchandise sales, at its recent annual meeting. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, was present and described the soybean handling contracts provided by the C.C.C. to support the government guaranteed price of \$1.60 a bushel.

CHICAGO NOTES

Jos. V. McGovern, 58, a grain broker here for many years and a member of the Board of Trade since 1927, died Oct. 4.

Lloyd A. Mackenroth, widely known sales manager of Standard Milling Co., has been elected vice-president of the company.

Allied Mills, Inc., records 129 men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Aviation and Coast Guard. Two have been killed in action.

When Howard Lipsey ventures into the country with disciples of Isaac Walton he takes a large bunch of skeleton keys along for safety.

For failure to pay assessments the directors of the Board of Trade have forfeited the memberships of 35 members and estates of members.

Members of the Board of Trade voted Sept. 23 to reduce the commission charge from 1½¢ to 1c per bushel on soybeans handled for the Commodity Credit Corporation or its agents.

Oscar J. Ruh, 83, president of Albert Schwill & Co., died Oct. 4 at his home. Mr. Ruh had been active for over 40 years in the Chicago barley market and was a leader in the malting industry. Mr. Ruh joined the Schwill company in 1895.

Prices for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade dropped to a new low for 60 or more years recently when a seat was sold at \$90. The previous low of \$100 was established last December. In addition to paying for the seat, the buyer must pay \$250 transfer fee and annual dues of \$300.

The first car of soybeans of the new crop to arrive at Chicago was received from Southern Illinois Sept. 26 by Jas. E. Bennett & Co., and applied on contract. It was graded No. 2 yellow, 55 lbs., 1 per cent dockage, 14 per cent moisture, 2.8 per cent damage, 1.7 per cent foreign material, and 13.4 per cent splits.

A new Regulation 1021, reading in part as follows, was adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade: 1021. The Com'ite on Floor Practices shall have general supervision over the practices of members in trading in futures contracts on the floor of the Exchange. Adjustments that are made to and for the account of customers arising from improper execution of orders may be authorized by the Floor Practices Com'ite, and all such adjustments may be charged to the account of the broker by the clearing member.

The offices of Gerstenberg & Co. are being moved to Suite 768 Board of Trade Bldg.

George S. Chesbro, 50, manager of the Newsome Feed Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack Sept. 20. Mr. Chesbro was a well known jobber of mill feeds. He was purchasing agent for the American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill., for about 10 years, leaving that company in 1928. He then became associated with J. P. Parks of Kansas City, in the feed brokerage business, opening an office here. A few years later he became associated with the Newsome Feed Co.

W. B. Swygard has been appointed manager of the Newsome Feed Co. in Chicago, succeeding George S. Chesbro, who died Sept. 20. Mr. Swygard was engaged in the brokerage business here for about 10 years, handling feeds and feed ingredients. The local company, a feed jobbing concern, is associated with the Reliance Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Louisville, O. E. J. Dougherty, president of the local company, returned to Louisville after having been in Chicago since Mr. Chesbro's death.

The National Elvtr. has been granted a federal license under the U. S. Warehouse Act, and is operated after Sept. 26 as a public elevator by the Great Lakes Elvtr. Corporation. The 800,000-bu. cribbed elevator's facilities will be improved in the near future. Frank Stafford is the superintendent. The officers of the new corporation, as reported in a previous issue of the Journal, are: Pres., Barnett Farrol, Farrol Bros.; vice-pres., Art Jost; sec'y-treas., Ray Gerstenberg, both of Gerstenberg & Co. Early expansion of its elevator facilities is contemplated by the corporation.

The Chicago Feed Club was organized Sept. 22 by some 68 members of the Chicago feed trade assembled at the Sherman Hotel. The purpose of the organization is to provide a convenient meeting ground to gain those benefits that result from frequent contact, exchange of views, and discussions on feed subjects and problems. J. E. Nelson, Armour & Co., was chosen as temporary president of the group, and William LeBlanc, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, as temporary sec'y. A nominating com'ite composed of W. F. Becker, Cereal By-Products Co., Mr. Nelson and W. D. Walker, Arcady Farms Milling Co., was instructed to select a slate of permanent officers. The club starts off with 64 members.

John Lamb, assistant district representative for the War Manpower Commission, addressed the members of the Chicago chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at their September meeting. He explained a new training program offered by the commission by which it is possible for key men in organizations to study a course designed to help them in training men within their own plants. Stephen Halec, safety director of the Glidden Co., explained another course being offered by the Government that is concerned with safety work and is being carried on thru the Illinois Institute of Technology. The superintendents at their Oct. 6 meeting heard W. H. Myers, Industrial Relations Dept., Swift & Co., tell of the advantages and importance of amicable relations with employees. The meeting, one of the largest attended in recent years, was under the chairmanship of Ed Josephson, elevator supt., Albert Schwill & Co.

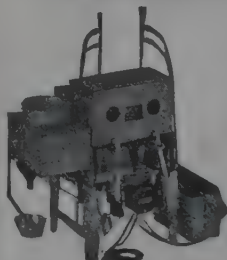
INDIANA

Greensburg, Ind.—The Nading Grain & Supply Co. has installed a 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Decatur, Ind.—The Burk Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of an additional hammer mill and motor.—A.E.L.

Sullivan, Ind.—W. B. Springer, operator of the Wallace B. Springer elevator at New Lebanon, has opened the Kerlin Elvtr. & Feed Co. elevator. He is prepared to handle soybeans at the local elevator and will continue to handle soybeans at the New Lebanon station.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.—Harold Logan of Fort Atkinson, Wis., has joined the staff of field representatives of the McMillen Feed Mills.

Twelve Mile, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. plant was destroyed by fire on Oct. 2, when lightning entered plant on power wiring.—A.E.L.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Royal Center Elevator has been sold by Albert Strauch to Robert Bollei. The firm will continue to operate under the old name.

Cicero, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. operating elevators here and at Arcadia has changed its corporation name to the Farmers Elevator Co., Inc.

Wanatah, Ind.—S. G. Howell is assisting at the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., South Wanatah, since Robert M. Howell, an employee, left for army service.

Russellville, Ind.—Harry Ramsay has purchased the Wilson & Son elevator and taken possession. He formerly managed the Farm Bureau elevator at Milligan for several years.

Bippus, Ind.—Henry Brodbeck, an employee of the Mayer Grain Co. for many years, is about again after a serious illness originating from a carbuncle on the back of his neck.

Boswell, Ind.—We recently rebuilt our cob house, making it into an overhead type, of brick construction with sloping floors. It is 18x24 ft. in size.—Boswell Grain Co.

Rushville, Ind.—James C. Clore, 76, for many years engaged in the grain and coal business here, died recently. He was a native of Kentucky but had spent most of his life here.—W.B.C.

Decatur, Ind.—Gerald W. Vizard, athletic director of the Pleasant Mills high school, recently resigned to become manager of the employees' service department for the Central Soya Co. and the McMillen Feed Mills.

Mill Grove, Ind.—The Brown Bros. feed mill was sold recently to the Blackford County Farm Bureau; new hammer mill and motors and power wiring is being installed by the new owners.—A.E.L.

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. installed a second hammer mill and mixer, and built a new office which is equipped with hot water heat and shower bath. The interior of the office is lined with knotted pine and makes a very attractive appearance.—A.E.L.

Chili, Ind.—We are replacing a 13-in. mill and 30-h.p. motor with a 16-in. hammer mill and a 50-h.p. motor. We also expect to put in a second feed mixer. Our feed business has been excellent and still growing.—Chili Grain & Supply Co., Noble Truex, prop.

North Liberty, Ind.—David Cruchfield, who recently leased the local elevator, held "open house" Sept. 23 to which all farmers of the community were invited. Coffee and doughnuts were served thruout the day and grinding and mixing of feeds were done free of charge.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Paul Schlemmer and Earl Carden have purchased from John Schlemmer, Sr., the property where the Schlemmer feed and coal business is conducted. Mr. Carden will remain in charge of the business and Mr. Schlemmer will continue to take care of his coal and feed business in Elizabethtown.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elevator, Inc., was host to a group of farmers of the county recently at their uptown store. Luncheon was served, after which problems of feeding hogs and poultry during war time was discussed. A complete feeding program which is being stressed by the government was discussed.

Evansville, Ind.—Seventy grain dealers and soybean processors voiced their dissatisfaction to handling charges on soybeans so far allowed by C.C.C. in a meeting held here the evening of Sept. 22. They are refusing to purchase any more beans until they have a conference with the state A.A.A. officials on additional remuneration, it was reported.

Brownstown, Ind.—The flour mill of the Ewing Mill Co., owned and operated by Roscoe M. Robertson and his three sons, was destroyed by fire Oct. 1. The loss, which was estimated at \$50,000 is partly covered by insurance.—W.B.C.—The elevator will be operated as usual and the flour and mixed feed business will be handled thru increased production in the Bedford mill.

Lafayette, Ind.—A soybean grading school will be held at the Purdue University on Oct. 18, conducted by Prof. F. E. Robbins of the Department of Purdue University, and arranged by Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, sec'y. There will be two sessions, morning and afternoon and those not included in the limited number of 50 for the morning session will be accommodated in the afternoon. Four other soybean grading schools have been scheduled by the State A.A.A. One was held Oct. 9 at Washington, another on Oct. 10 at Greensburg. On Oct. 16 another will be held at Huntington at the Library Bldg., and the fourth will be held here Oct. 17 in the Agricultural Bldg. The sessions will start at 9 a. m. with Prof. Robbins in charge. Elevator men have been invited to attend. The afternoon program for the four schools will be devoted to A.A.A. instructions on the soybean purchase program.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Edward A. Stoepler, 50, for eight years traffic manager of the Indiana Grain Corp., died Oct. 6 at his home.

Albert O. Deluse, sec'y-treas. of the Lew Hill Grain Co., has been promoted from first lieutenant to captain in the Army Air Corps, friends here have been advised. He is located at Pecos, Tex.

Don Hart, well known to the grain trade in the middle west, has returned to the grain business as assistant to H. D. O'Brien with the Early & Daniel Co. Mr. Hart started in the grain business with Bert Boyd in 1915, and later operated his own companies, Hart Maibucher Co. and Hart Bros. Grain Co.

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms; Griffith & Co., Clay City; Markle Elevator Co., Markle; Higginbotham & Garrett, Owensville and Johnson; Ralston-Purina Co., Richmond; Menaugh's, Inc., Osceola; Edwardsport Elevator, Edwardsport; Craigville Elevator Co., Craigville; Liberty Mills, Liberty.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has announced tentative dates for its annual convention as Jan. 25-26, at the Columbia Hotel, Sec'y Fred K. Sale has announced.

The gross income tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the proceeds of grain bought and sold in Indiana by grain dealers will not apply on soybeans purchased for dealer's own account and sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has obtained the following authoritative interpretations from the state Tax Division: "When the warehouseman makes purchases as the agent for the processor, the warehouseman is taxable at the rate of 1 per cent upon the handling charge which he receives. If the warehouseman should purchase for his own account, and then make a sale to a processor, he would be taxable at the rate of 1/4 of 1 per cent upon the total receipts. If the warehouseman purchased for his own account and sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation, there would be no tax."

IOWA

Eldon, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. has been made an approved custom mixing station for Purina Mills, St. Louis.

Blandin, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with belt drive, 1-ton capacity.

Denison, Ia.—Frank Brown moved his flour and feed business into the old Graham building he bought about four months ago.

Eldridge, Ia.—Albert Hamman, manager of the Eldridge Co-op. Co., was on the winning team at a trap shoot Oct. 4.—A.G.T.

Rake, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Avoca, Ia.—Franklin H. Schueman, employed at the Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co., and Miss Una Marie Larson were married recently.

McPaul, Ia.—Ten wood bins of 1,750 bus. capacity each have been erected south of the Good Grain Co. elevator, for C.C.C. corn storage.

Dysart, Ia.—Clell VanDeventer, who recently resigned at the Paul Peterson elevator at Montezuma, will manage the office of the Tama-Benton Grain Co., taking up his new duties Oct. 15.

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Alta, Ia.—Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the school board caused by the resignation of Albert Stone.

Booneville, Ia.—The local elevator of Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has been sold to Mrs. Boulevard of Des Moines, and will be operated by Sloan-Pierce Lumber Co. here.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—Olaf Stebbe of Alcester, S. D., is new manager of the Community Elevator, replacing Robert Terry, who went to Lafayette, Minn., to manage the elevator there.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—S. W. Wilder admits having caught four muskies in two days during a fishing trip to Fence Lake, Wis., but threw three 28-pounders back to gain more weight. None of the elusive monsters would sit for a portrait.

Adair, Ia.—The Hansen Grain Co. elevator annex containing 22,000 bus. of corn, burst open recently, allowing 10,000 bus. of corn to gush forth on the Rock Island yards. The corn was loaded into the main elevator without loss.

Manila, Ia.—F. A. Brown has moved his flour and feed business to the Graham Building. Mr. Brown started in business here, running his elevator and handling feed, in 1905. He moved to the present location of his elevator in 1911.

LeMars, Ia.—Mark Bancroft, referee, has reported to the court that more data is required from defendant, H. R. Schultz, to make the accounting asked by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of the affairs of the company since Schultz was pres. in 1933.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—The Hansen Grain & Coal Co. was sold recently to Basil Deegan, who recently resigned as manager of the Peterson Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Deegan also has an elevator at Solberg, Ia., managed by his brother, Don Deegan.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—A soybean grading school was held in the exchange hall of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, Sept. 27, by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. A complimentary dinner was served in the Elks Club dining room. A special exhibit of soybeans by the Iowa Department of Agriculture attracted close inspection.

West Branch, Ia.—The John Thompson Feed Store has been sold to the Wilder Grain Co., possession taken Oct. 1. M. L. Moorhead, local manager of the Wilder Grain Co., stated the store's business will be continued in the present location for a while, with Oliver Sayles, who had been employed by Mr. Thompson for many years, in charge of the store and Rollo Crew, outside man.

Muscataine, Ia.—A settlement of claims of the Frank G. Baldwin estate against the Mississippi Valley Grain Co., G. A. Kent and Chas. W. Phillips, has been approved by Judge Harold D. Evans for \$1,200. Mr. Baldwin, 75, was fatally injured when he was struck by a truck owned by the Mississippi Valley Co., driven by Chas. Phillips.—A.G.T.

Eldora, Ia.—The new elevator of the Froning Grain Co. will have to go without steel covering on its sides until priority can be obtained for its purchase. Enough steel was obtained to provide a roof. The elevator, built to replace the one that collapsed June 5, is 26x20 ft., 42 ft. high, with 14,000 bus. capacity, and is now in use.—A.G.T.

Everly, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. has completed its remodeling program at its elevator where the driveway was widened; new grain bins were added along with additional warehouse space; a new air lift was installed; a private office was built on the northeast corner of the elevator which joins the main office and new office furnishings installed; and the entire exterior of the elevator has been given a coat of paint. T. E. Linnihan is manager of the elevator.

Primghar, Ia.—J. S. DeVries, who has been in the grain business for over 45 years, recently sold his plant to Willey Greig Elvtr. Co. Mr. DeVries previous to buying the Primghar plant in 1922, operated elevators at Matlock, Hospers and Gaza, Ia., for 10, 9, and 6 years, respectively.—"Art" Torkelson.

Red Oak, Ia.—I recently purchased the Halbert Hybrid Corn Co. and am rebuilding into a popcorn processing plant. This will be the only processing plant in southwest Iowa and northwest Missouri. This fall I will process about 3,500 acres of popcorn which in turn is sold to several wholesale companies in the east and south.—Oliver Bricker, Oliver Bricker Company.

Muscataine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. has purchased Henry Kath's elevator, built in the late 80's for grain storage and used by Mr. Kath for a number of years as a warehouse. The grain elevator will be rejuvenated and new grain handling machinery will be installed at once. The 250,000-bu. elevator is expected to be ready for the soybean crop late this month.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Acme Hay & Mill Feed Co., founded July 17, 1917, is quitting business. Mgr. C. A. Burgeson announced. The building the firm occupied the past three years has been sold to the Nutrena Mills, Kansas City, Kan. (vacated by the Acme company Sept. 30) and it has been impossible to find another suitable location, it was explained. P. W. Martin is co-owner of the business.—A.G.T.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange has received permit and priority ratings from the W.P.B. to erect its \$40,000 grain elevator, Myron Daily, manager, announced. Construction will start as soon as materials arrive. The new structure will be larger than the elevator destroyed by fire last June and is expected to be completed by December. A temporary bin is being erected to handle the soybean crop.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Shenandoah Quaker Feed Store, managed by Dale Priest, sponsored a feed program at the armory recently, when colored sound pictures were shown in the interests of war-time programs on concentrated foods and feeding. After the films were shown a true or false contest on questions based on points brought out by the films, was held and refreshments served later. There were 170 persons present.

Irwin, Ia.—Marvin Ruhs, the junior member of the Ruhs Grain Co., while filling the government corn bins was painfully injured when the elevator fell on him. Several ribs were broken, his foot smashed and the bones broken, and the ankle was thrown out of place. The senior member of the firm, Fred Ruhs, writes: "I have been put on the spot as a result, as we have 100,000 bus. of corn to take in and no men whom we can hire."

Keokuk, Ia.—General Mills, Inc., announced Oct. 5th the purchase of the Purity Oats Co. here. The firm will operate under its own name and be directed by C. M. Hidding who was manager under the old ownership. The company was organized 45 years ago by the late C. M. Rich and reorganized in 1934 under the late J. O. Hoerner and his brother, R. N. Hoerner who was president of the Purity Oats Co. at the present time.—A.G.T.

Nashua, Ia.—We have purchased the Nashua Feed Mill, a three-story frame structure located on the banks of the Cedar River, at the north end of the business section of the city, and will continue to operate it under the name of J. Roach Sons, Inc. This is a modern feed mill and mixing plant, equipped with a 30-inch Munson Attrition Mill, Rosco Oat Huller, Sprout-Waldron Corn Crusher and Feed Mixer. Moderate improvements are contemplated. We will carry a full line of animals' feeds which we manufacture and sell under the name of Roach's Rations.—J. Roach Sons, Inc., Howard L. Roach, pres.

Griswold, Ia.—The Turner Grain Elevator has been sold to Wilfred Bates, owner of the Wilfred Bates Elevator, by H. D. Turner. Mr. Turner, who has been associated in the grain and coal business here since 1904, will retire to devote his time looking after his farming interests. He will retain the use of the office and coal bins until Jan. 1, 1943, thus giving him an opportunity to dispose of the stock on hand and close the affairs of the grain and coal business. Mr. Turner formerly was associated with his brothers in the grain business, owning a line of 13 elevators in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. As the shipping of grain gradually grew less they disposed of their elevators until in 1932 H. D. Turner took over the business here and his brother, Norman, of Red Oak, retained the elevator there and the one at Cumberland. Mr. Bates is planning to store a large amount of corn he has on his farm in Wright County in the elevator he purchased.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa State College in cooperation with the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. will hold its annual feed school at Agricultural Hall Oct. 16. Registrations will take place at 8:30 a. m. Dr. G. Bohstedt, professor of animal husbandry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., will speak on the subject: The Primary Requirements of Animal Feeding; Rex. Beresford on: The Protein Feed Supply; H. D. Hughes: New Crop Seeds for Iowa. Lunch will be served at noon at the meat laboratory by the Block & Bridle Club. Four talks will be given under the classification, Putting Iowa's Livestock on War Time Production, as follows: The Feed Dealer, by Geo. Godfrey; The Dairy Cow, C. Y. Cannon; The Farm Flock, H. L. Wilcke; The Meat-Makers, G. Bohstedt and C. C. Culbertson. A panel discussion, questions and answers, will close the afternoon's program. In the evening the banquet will be held at Sheldon-Munn Hotel where Rey D. Mott, eminent sales specialist, who understands the feeder, the dealer, and their problems, will talk, his subject being: Selling the Other Seven.

DES MOINES LETTER

Bernice Carlson, who recently resigned from a position at the Johnson Bros. Mill at Shenandoah, has accepted a position at the Schaaf Feed Mill and will move his family here.

Mrs. Lillian Nickles, formerly sec'y to J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Ass'n, Dodge City, joined the office staff of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. here Oct. 1.

Chris F. Miller, for the past two years sales supervisor for Sargent & Co., has been named sales manager. Mr. Miller has been in the feed business 20 years and has specialized in livestock and poultry nutrition problems.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention in the Ft. Des Moines Hotel Dec. 1 and 2, as a Victory Clinic, which means the customary convention shorn of such non-essentials as entertainment, banquets, dances, etc. The convention will be all business.

Paul Bates recently resigned as sec'y of the Iowa Grain, Feed & Seed Truck Pool, stating that as he was resigning his position with Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, he would, therefore, be unable to continue with the Iowa Grain, Feed & Seed Truck Pool. As soon as possible, it was announced, another sec'y will be appointed.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Grain Permit Com'te to co-operate with transportation facilities in controlling shipment of grain, consists of Don Jorgenson, of Inland Mills, Inc., as chairman; A. F. Leathers, Swift & Co., soybean mill, co-chairman; A. V. Fischer, sec'y and agent for I.C.C.; Oscar Linstahl, representative of the American Railway Ass'n; Maurice O'Reilly, representing the A.A.A. This shipping permit com'te will assist in handling shipments of soybeans to Des Moines, Iowa Falls, Quimby, Centerville and Ft. Dodge, effective Oct. 7.

KANSAS

Towanda, Kan.—Al Watson is new manager of the Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator.

Walnut, Kan.—H. E. Clark has installed a new electric sacker and grain blower in his alfalfa mill.

Brazilton, Kan.—George Viets has purchased the Crawford County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator.

Spring Hill, Kan.—The old Kinnear grain elevator, not used for several years, is being dismantled and razed.

Emporia, Kan.—The wooden part of Soden's mill, built in 1860 on the Cottonwood River, is to be razed.—P.J.P.

Marysville, Kan.—An electric motor in the feed grinder at the Forst Seed & Grain Co. elevator recently burned out.

Garden Plain, Kan.—The M. T. Sommerhauser elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Hope, Kan.—Jess Yorgenson of Abilene is new assistant to Clyde Easter at the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Sterling, Kan.—The Arnold Milling Co. has given its plant a fresh coat of aluminum paint on the exterior and new paint on the interior.

Maple Hill, Kan.—The Farmers Union elevator has shut down and the last of its stored grain is being loaded out. The elevator was erected in the 1880's.

Salina, Kan.—Irl Eppler, who has been assistant at the Farmers Elevator at Delphos, has accepted a job with the State Grain Inspection Dept. as a grain sampler.

Ash Grove, Kan.—Leslie Aldrich has accepted a position as manager of the Farmers Elevator beginning his new duties Oct. 1. He succeeded Clifford Lick, who resigned.

Anthony, Kan.—The Jones Feed Store has been bought by Berry Bros., owners and operators of a hatchery. New equipment is being installed and other improvements made.

Astor (Horace p.o.), Kan.—Gunnar Wicklund of Scott City is new manager of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, replacing Louis Baxter of Garden City. The elevator is open for business.

Salina, Kan.—A. H. Hoffman, formerly head of the Hoffman Grain Co. here and more recently connected with the Colorado State O.P.A. office, has accepted a position as office manager of the Saline County rationing board.

Ottawa, Kan.—The retail feed warehouse and sack storage of the Ross Milling Co. was badly damaged by fire early the morning of Sept. 27. Carl Ross, general manager of the company, said repairs to the building will be made at once.

Little River, Kan.—Installation of machinery in the new unit of the Burke Grain Co. is practically completed. The 240,000-bu. structure is the third unit to be completed in recent months and brings the total capacity of the elevator to 1,000,000 bu.

Girard, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has leased the Crawford County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevators here and at Farlington, Beulah and Monmouth. The local elevator was opened for business Oct. 1 and there are prospects that others of the group will be reopened eventually. The elevators at Walnut and McCune are being operated by the farmers of those communities. The Wichita Bank of Co-operatives took over all of these properties some months ago.

Topeka, Kan.—At the repeated request of country grain dealers Chief Inspector Strathmayer will hold a soybean grading school in the Board of Trade Sunday, Oct. 18. As country buyers must pay \$1.60 for No. 2 beans and guarantee the grades as well as the weights, it behooves them to familiarize themselves with grading or suffer bank-breaking discounts.

Gypsum, Kan.—The mortgage against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. property has been released. Reorganized and refinanced about 17 years ago, the last mortgage note has just been paid. Last year the Farmers discontinued operating the elevator and leased it to Lloyd Morrison for one year beginning June 1. Mr. Morrison also has elevators at Roxbury and Junction City.

Beattie, Kan.—The Farmers Union has purchased the J. L. Mason Elevator, Mr. Mason retaining his implement and coal business which he will continue to operate at his present location. The fact that his son, Paul, who has been assisting him at the elevator, will be called to army service soon, was one of the reasons for his selling the grain business. The Farmers Union plans to use the elevator only for storage purposes.

Topeka, Kan.—It is tentatively planned to hold a soybean grading school here Oct. 18. Due to considerable damages showing up as a result of early frost, and the fact many dealers are not familiar with what constitutes damaged beans, the school was thought advisable. Its calling, however, depends upon the interest shown by dealers handling beans. C.C.C. officials would be present, also, to explain the new handling and processing contracts under which all handlers will operate.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Freed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. has been dissolved as a corporation and the firm henceforth will be known as Stauffer Bros. Grain Co. The local office will be closed. Paul Stauffer has announced, and all manufacturing will be carried on at the Columbus plant. The firm has been manufacturing feeds here. Truck load accounts also will be handled from the Columbus plant. The change was made necessary when the company's employes dwindled in number as many were called to the armed forces and others found work in defense industries.

St. Marys, Kan.—The host of friends of T. J. Byrnes thruout the grain trade will be happy to learn that he and Mrs. Byrnes celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Oct. 4. Mr. Byrnes is a pioneer Kansas grain merchant, having operated a successful grain elevator business. Byrnes & Co., here for the past 44 years. He holds the longest continued membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, and has served that ass'n in an official capacity on different occasions. He has always been a leader in church and civic affairs, and in the councils of the ass'n. Congratulations.

Grinnell, Kan.—Mrs. Emma Beougher, who had been closely associated with her husband, the late E. E. Beougher, in the grain and implement business here, will continue the business. E. E. Beougher bought this business in 1910 and for years managed it in partnership with D. A. Borah who died several years ago. Later Mr. Beougher purchased the Borah interests and the business has operated for some time in the name of the Beougher Grain & Implement Co. Ed, as he was known to a wide acquaintance, was one of the oldest independent grain merchants in this part of Kansas in years of service.

Wichita, Kan.—Clem A. Ismert, formerly with Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, and later with Kansas Milling Co. here, has accepted an appointment with the Kansas State Office of Price Administration, acting in the capacity of survey officer.

KENTUCKY

Maysville, Ky.—Jack Brannen is new assistant manager at the W. H. Brock & Co. grain and feed store.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—J. W. Monroe has sold the Hardin County Milling Co. to Thomas Emerson of Eubanks.

Franklin, Ky.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed mixer with motor drive.

Henderson, Ky.—Since the government has undertaken the purchase of the entire soybean crop, the Ohio Valley Soybean Co-operative has announced it will buy beans for the federal government.—W.B.C.

Lexington, Ky.—Federal Judge H. Church Ford has ordered seizure of 392 bags of condemned corn meal at Middlesboro. Named in the orders were the Hackney Jellico Co., charged with possessing 142 bags and the Middlesboro Wholesale Grocery Co., charged with possessing 250 bags. The orders said the meal was unfit for human consumption.—A.W.W.

Louisville, Ky.—Three Kentucky distilleries in the Frankfort, Ky., district have been indicted by the Franklin County Grand Jury on charges of maintaining a public nuisance, and pollution of the Kentucky River, Glenn Creek and Elkhorn Creek, in connection with distillery waste or grain slop getting into the streams from the plants. Distillers are unable to secure additional drying equipment, evaporators, etc., account of war conditions, but are under federal orders to produce. They recover as much of the grain as possible from fermented mash, with such equipment as is available.—A.W.W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Increases of from 20 to 35 per cent in charges by 57 Louisiana warehouses for storing rough rice were authorized Sept. 21 by the Office of Price Administration. Declaring adjustments were necessary since current charges reflected conditions prevailing more than a year ago, O.P.A. said they would vary for each warehouse, ranging from 3c to 5c for each 162-lb. barrel.—P.J.P.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—W. Whitridge Rider, 59, president of the grain and feed firm of Daniel Rider, Inc., died Sept. 23 after a brief illness.

MICHIGAN

Grant, Mich.—The Grant Elevator, owned and operated by A. E. Dodd for the last 18 years, has been sold to M. L. Twing of White Cloud, manager of the White Cloud Ass'n Elevator for 20 years. Mr. Twing will take possession Oct. 1.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Charlevoix, Mich.—A suit brought in federal court to dissolve the Argo Milling Co. on grounds of mismanagement was postponed indefinitely recently because Prof. Roy S. Swinton, former president and principal stockholder in the company, is a Japanese prisoner in the Philippines.

East Lansing, Mich.—Feed Dealers, feed manufacturers and salesmen attended a special two-day conference at Michigan State College Oct. 8-9, when wartime use of Michigan's farm feed supplies in producing meats, milk, poultry and eggs was studied. The evening of Oct. 8 was given over to mixer and panel discussion. The program for the two day session was arranged by R. W. Tenny, short course director. Feature speaker was Dr. F. B. Morrison of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MINNESOTA

Murdock, Minn.—The Murdock Farmers' Elevator recently installed a mouse proof flour bin.

Stockton, Minn.—B. J. Stellwagen, 62, manager of the Stockton Elevator, died recently of a heart attack.

Brownton, Minn.—Emil Kettner, proprietor of the Brownton Milling Co., has installed a new feed mixer.

Preston, Minn.—The Kark Milling Co. is erecting a large modern office building south of the feed mill.

Sherburn, Minn.—Chas. Ringeisen has moved his Sherburn Feed & Produce business to the Meininger building.

Red Wing, Minn.—Lightning crippled the motor in the power plant of the Red Wing Milling Co. recently.

Ashby, Minn.—Slipping V-belts caused a small fire loss at the Ashby Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. on Sept. 23.

Hinckley, Minn.—Henry Bartel of near Kroschel is the new manager of the North Branch Milling Co. here.

Klossner, Minn.—Arthur Bushard accepted employment at the local elevator recently, succeeding Erwin Hammann who resigned.

Clearbrook, Minn.—The Clearbrook Elvtr. Ass'n recently installed a new grain cleaner and will clean all grain before it goes in the storage bins.

Browns Valley, Minn.—Richard Henry Christian, 84, engaged in grain buying here, at Wilmet, S. D., and in North Dakota for many years, died recently.

Raymond, Minn.—John Sankey has accepted the position at the cream feed mill. R. Dahlke, who has run the mill for many years, resigned on account of ill health.

Eveleth, Minn.—Bins for the storage of surplus wheat have been erected on the site of the old Spruce school under the direction of the St. Louis County Conservation Ass'n.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has let a contract for a modern feed mill, with latest equipment, construction of the plant to start at once, Reuben Rieke, local manager, announced.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Considerable damage was caused to the plant of the Cannon Valley Milling Co. by the flood waters after the heavy rains on Sept. 24. The rising Cannon River flooded the mill power plant to a depth of fourteen inches, short circuiting the motors and electrical equipment.

Glenwood, Minn.—Frank Fredrick, 67, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past 20 years died last week from the effects of a stroke.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Hector Bergstrom, for the past eight years with the Land O'Lakes plant, has taken over the duties of seed manager for the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Ass'n.

Granite Falls, Minn.—During a recent storm the warehouse of the Minnesota Flour & Feed was demolished, leaving a part of the stock of flour and feeds exposed to the weather. E. S. Gunhus is proprietor.

Red Wing, Minn.—David R. Jones, 72, prominently identified with the milling industry in Minnesota for many years and a former vice president of the Red Wing Milling Co., died at Beverly Hills, Cal., Oct. 6.

Duluth, Minn.—Posting of the price for job lots of durum wheat has been started in this market, in conformity with the views of the U. S. Dept. of Agri., because bulk of local tradings is in small lots.—F.G.C.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—A. C. Stolte is manager of the Cannon Falls Farmers Elvtr. Co., having been re-appointed for the sixth successive year at the recent annual meeting of the company. R. F. Anderson, former manager, died in 1936 and was succeeded by Mr. Stolte.

Wabasso, Minn.—The last of four soybean and barley grading schools held in the southern part of the state recently was held here Oct. 9. W. B. Combs, U.S.D.A. Sr. Marketing Specialist; M. L. Armour, University of Minnesota Extension Agronomist; and H. O. Putman, executive sec'y of Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, were in charge of the meetings, assisted by a representative of the loan com'te and the local county extension agent. The purpose was to better acquaint elevator managers and A.A.A. com'tes with various grading factors, storage and loan problems of soybeans and barley. Other meetings held were at Rochester, Manakato, Blue Earth and Lakefield.

Richmond, Minn.—The Richmond Mill & Elevator elevator recently was badly damaged by high winds. Other companies thruout the state reporting property damaged by winds during the month, losses small, included the following: E. L. Johnson, elevator, Blomkest; Cosmos Elvtr. Co., Cosmos; Stacy Elvtr. Co., elevator, Stacy; Wendel L. Ledine, operating as Bethel Feed & Produce Co., Brooten; Canby Farmers Grain Co., Canby; Danube Farmers Elvtr. Co., Danube; John Harold Johnson, Granite Falls; Hazel Run Produce Co., Hazel Run; Kandiyohi Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Kandiyohi; North Branch Milling Co., North Branch; Priam Elvtr. Co., Frank Welsh, owner, Priam (Willmar p.o.); Max Hintz, Raymond; Brown Elvtr. & Feed Mill, F. E. Brown, owner, Zimmerman.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Burton F. Bowman recently was appointed director of a new war supply department of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Arthur C. Harrison of McHenry, Ill., and Maurice J. Florante of Hallock, Minn., have purchased memberships in the Chamber of Commerce.

The home of Stanwood N. Osgood of the Fruen Milling Co., and sec'y-treas. of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n, was badly damaged by fire the night of Oct. 3.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, unloaded a car of wheat at Elevator M recently that is believed to threaten records. It contained 173,940 lbs., testing 54.7 lbs. per bushel and was shipped by the Farmers Elevator, Bisbee, Minn.

Creation of a nutrition com'te to co-operate with government agencies, the cereal industry and science in promoting sound nutrition was announced by Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills. Mr. Davis has been appointed chairman of the civilian naval officer procurement advisory com'te for Minnesota.

General Mills, Inc. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, on approximately 665,000 shares of outstanding common stock; payable Nov. 2 to stockholders of record Oct. 9, it is the 57th consecutive dividend on General Mills common.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year at the annual meeting Oct. 1. A. M. Howard was named first vice-pres.; E. H. Mirick, second vice-pres.; M. R. Devaney became senior director. Elected as directors for a 2-year term were H. H. Tearse, J. T. Culhane, C. G. Williams, P. C. Rutherford, R. C. Woodworth.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills, Inc., since 1934, has been named assistant to Ferdinand Eberstadt, director of Materials Division of the War Production Board. It is expected he will take over his new duties immediately. Mr. Davis last month was appointed by the U. S. Navy Dept. as chairman of the civilian advisory com'te for naval officer procurement in Minnesota. His com'te will assist the navy in locating men for commissions as officers. Subcom'tes have been set up in 20 key cities of the state to carry out the work in their communities. Mr. Davis will co-ordinate the work of the various subcom'tes.

ST. PAUL LETTER

The Kellogg Milling Co., newly organized firm operating the Victory Mills, has installed a new oat huller.

The Meers Feed & Seed Co. is planning to build a feed warehouse at the stockyards. Start of work has been delayed temporarily by details as to lease of site.

The fee for a two-day animal nutrition short course to be held Oct. 26 and 27 at University Farm, is \$3 for the two days and \$1.50 for any one day. The course is designed especially for feed dealers and manufacturers, but anyone is invited to enroll, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced.

Ben J. Loague, veteran broker who retired from active business last spring, died in his sleep, Sept. 24, in his cottage at Mille Lacs. He was treasurer of the Equity Co-operative Exchange from 1917-22 and, later, to 1931, eastern representative of the Enright milling interests. In 1932 he became local business manager of James E. Bennett & Co., and more recently was with Paine, Webber & Co., until his retirement.—P.J.P.

MISSOURI

St. Charles, Mo.—The St. Charles County Grain Growers reported its elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Stockton, Mo.—C. E. Pyle & Son have purchased the Stockton Mill from W. E. Casey. They will install a larger hammer mill at once.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. will expand its soybean processing plant to increase production 50 per cent. It was announced the company is signing a contract with the C.C.C. guaranteeing the firm a buyer for all oil and meal produced. The expansion will include the purchase of \$60,000 worth of machinery and the company has been given a certificate of necessity by the war production board and priorities have been given on all machinery.—P.J.P.

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Osborne, Mo.—The Osborne Elevator Ass'n plant was damaged by fire on Oct. 6.

Washington, Mo.—Lawrence Wright and Adolph Althage have opened the Main Street Flour & Feed Co. and will handle all kinds of feed.—P.J.P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Edward J. P. Vilm, head miller at the Dulle Milling Co. for the past 50 years and retired from active service three months ago, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Sept. 24.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Oscar T. Cook, in charge of the wheat department of Standard Milling Co., has been confined to a hospital by a skin ailment.

Herne Christopher, of B. C. Christopher & Co., was inducted into the flying arm of the Navy as an ensign late in September. His private flying knowledge had given him a pilot's license. His place at B. C. Christopher & Co., in charge of country elevators, has been taken by John Ronan.

E. C. Dreyer, head of the Dreyer Commission Co., is moving here from St. Louis, joining his son, Stanley, in the local office. The St. Louis office will be maintained chiefly for local trade. Mr. Dreyer is making the move because of the possibility that Stanley Dreyer may go into the Army, as his other son, Charles, did recently. Mr. Dreyer has been in the feed business in St. Louis for 50 years.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Elmer Schwarz, who has been connected with the Schwarz Grain Co., is leaving the company to become connected with the cash grain department of the Ralston-Purina Mills.

E. T. Stanard, former president of the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., Alton, Ill., now a division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., recently was appointed superintendent of the property department of the St. Louis Police Department and has taken over his new duties.

E. C. Dreyer is moving the headquarters of Dreyer Commission Co. to Kansas City for the duration. His son, Charles B. Dreyer, who has been operating the Kansas City office of Dreyer Commission Co., has been inducted and is now in the Volunteer Officers Training Corps of the Air Corps Administration. The company will continue to maintain a branch office in St. Louis.

MONTANA

Ronan, Mont.—The Missoula Mercantile Co. has leased and assumed active control of the Lake Flour Mill.

Savage, Mont.—The elevator driveway of the Russell Miller Milling Co. was damaged by a customer's truck recently.

Clyde Park, Mont.—Thirteen prefabricated grain bins, in addition to 22 already erected, will be constructed here and at Wilsall by the C.C.C., County A.A.A. Chairman George M. Parker announced.

Hysham, Mont.—The Zent Hardware Co. has purchased the International Elvtr. Co. 20,000-bu. elevator. Matt Zent, head of the hardware company, stated they had bought the elevator more or less for their own use.

Brocton, Mont.—John C. Sullivan, 80, formerly engaged as a grain buyer here, at Lanark, Culbertson and Lakeside for many years, died recently at his home at Wolf Lake. At one time he was a grain buyer for the Peavey Elvtr. Co. at Blue Earth, Minn.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. has purchased the Sweet Co.'s holdings in a transfer action which will give the Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. a combined grain capacity of 178,000 bus. Acquisition of the Sweet Co.'s 60,000-bu. elevator here makes the expanded feed and grain business one of the largest of its kind in Montana. It also has a 40,000-bu. elevator at Clyde Park and an elevator and brewery building here holding 48,000 bus.

NEBRASKA

Hendley, Neb.—New equipment has been installed at the Farmers Elevator.

Leshara, Neb.—Eight frame storage bins have been erected here for government corn.

Cozad, Neb.—The Allied Mills entertained its employees at dinner at Hap's Cafe recently.

Clarkson, Neb.—Portable bins for storage of government corn are being erected on the former Nye-Jenks ground.

Omaha, Neb.—Thieves forced a window at the Brown Hay & Feed Co. recently, opened a safe and took more than \$30.

Greeley, Neb.—The condition of P. J. Rooney, grain dealer, who was taken suddenly ill at his office recently, is much improved.

Holdrege, Neb.—Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.'s office is now located in the Schrock Building, Ross Sexson, manager, announced.

Dunning, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a ½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer fitted for motor drive.

Kennard, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. held its annual dance for patrons and friends at the pavilion the night of Oct. 3.

Shelton, Neb.—The Updike Grain Co. elevator office was entered by thieves recently, the safe jimmied, but nothing of value was taken.

Ong, Neb.—The C.C.C. has constructed 10 bins of 1,600 bus. storage capacity each, in the east part of town, to be used to store sealed corn.

Lincoln, Neb.—Roscoe Clarence Scott, 71, formerly employed for 17 years as a salesman for the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., died recently.—P.J.P.

Union, Neb.—George Stites is building another cribbed elevator about a block north of his present house, to increase his storage capacity by 30,000 bus.

Murdock, Neb.—Grant Peterson and John Gakemeier recently purchased a new grain cleaner. Nellie Bourke has been installed as manager of the service station.

Tarnov, Neb.—Andrew Jaworski has succeeded William Trojan, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Jaworski also is sec'y-treasurer of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

Omaha, Neb.—Michel Fribourg is new manager here for the Continental Grain Co., transferred from New York headquarters. He succeeds Adolph Mayer who will be inducted into the U. S. Army.

Alvo, Neb.—Simon Rehmeier, 56, grain dealer here for 20 years, died at his home Sept. 28. He operated the Rehmeier & Co. elevators, which business he purchased in 1922 from the late John Murtey.

Beatrice, Neb.—C. R. Sexson, manager of the Holdrege office of Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. is temporarily in charge of that company's local office, Philip Scoular having been called to the Army.

Elk Creek, Neb.—Raymond Jobes, manager of the Elk Creek Grain Co., has been confined to his home on account of illness. Ralph Chitenden of Graf has been in charge of the elevator during his absence.

Orleans, Neb.—O. B. Collins has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and accepted a position at the Orleans Equity Co. elevator. The Farmers Elevator was closed temporarily until a successor was named.

Monroe, Neb.—The Monroe Grain Co. recently erected 19 grain storage bins, 1,600 bus. capacity each, at its elevator, for corn. Work of remodeling the old Monroe mill which will be used for grain storage also, is progressing rapidly.

Superior, Neb.—Sargent & Co., of Des Moines, have bought the local elevator and feed mill of Bossemeyer Bros. Sargent feed concentrates will be produced therein for the Kansas and Nebraska trade. Jim Greenfield will be local manager.

Mitchell, Neb.—We have added a 24x40 ft. warehouse with concrete floor; a 12x24 ft. loading shed; steam barley rolling equipment; engine and boiler room, 12x32 ft.; a molasses vat, 12x10 ft., molasses to be added to the steam rolled grain.—Mitchell Elevator, C. E. Scriven, owner.

Oakdale, Neb.—Bernard Warwick had both bones in his left forearm broken, his elbow crushed and his hand cut and mashed in an accident at the Oakdale Mill recently. He was cleaning out a mixer and had his arm in the machine when the starter switch was accidentally tripped on by a helper. He was taken to a Norfolk hospital.

Fremont, Neb.—The Updike Grain Co. will rebuild its warehouse that burned last July. The new structure will have a capacity of between 125,000 and 130,000 bus. of grain. It was estimated that wheat removed from the burned structure following the fire, taken to Council Bluffs and put thru the driers, netted about 55c a bushel on the average.

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NEW YORK

Plymouth, Neb.—L. B. Koenig, for over 24 years in the elevator business here, has disposed of his interest in the south elevator to his partner, Arthur Germer, who will conduct the business in the future.

Fremont, Neb.—Former employees of the old Nye, Schneider & Fowler Wholesale Grain & Lumber Co. held a get-together dinner at the Pathfinder Sept. 27. People from Colorado and many parts of Nebraska were present, practically all of the 125 invitations that were sent out having been accepted. On the com'ite arranging the party were James R. Hanson, A. R. Thomas, Nate Allen, Peter A. Peterson and Emil Hahn.

Benkelman, Neb.—E. F. Ham, operating as Independent Elevators, has completed construction of a storage addition to his local elevator that increases the capacity of the house 18,000 bus., giving it a total of 92,500 bus. The office now is being enlarged and remodeled. At Doane (Benkelman p.o.) Mr. Ham added 5,000 bus. storage capacity this year and at Parks he added 32,500 bus. to the regular storage and an additional 7,500 temporary storage.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nebraska Industrial Alcohol Corp. recently filed articles for incorporation. Incorporators: O. W., R. L., and L. W. Rechsteiner, all of Fremont. The company was authorized to issue \$150,000 capital stock and begin business when 10 shares, \$100 each, have been paid up. The purpose of the corporation: To engage in the manufacture and processing of all agricultural products, including the manufacture of alcohol and any by-products incidental to or connected with the manufacture or distillation of alcohol. Also mentioned was the manufacture and processing of rubber. Efforts of the group to establish a plant here and draw on this area's huge supply of grain for alcohol has been continued since last fall.

Harbine, Neb.—The check stolen from the Farmers Union Elevator in the recent robbery there was cashed at a tavern in Jansen by a man who endorsed it as "Robinson." Henry W. Pinhel, manager of the elevator, had requested payment on the check be stopped a few hours before it was presented for deposit at the bank by the tavern keeper. The man who cashed the check escaped. The thieves now are believed to be in Colorado as a car with a license plate 33-569 was seen at Holyoke where elevators recently were robbed. This corresponds somewhat to the car stolen at Fairbury supposedly by the same parties who robbed the local elevator, with license number reported as 33-1569.

Platte Center, Neb.—Twenty farmers of this area have formed the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n with \$25,000 capital. The move is result of the desire of many of the stockholders in the former Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Platte Center to dissolve the old company and to organize a new co-operative which will purchase the grain elevator operated for many years by the original company. The new ass'n will start business under its name soon. Incorporators are Theodore Jepsen; Edward, Oscar and E. O. Arndt; H. G., William, Herman, Clarence, Albert, John G. and Milton Goering; Ed. J. and Arden Mark; William J. Schoen, Walter F. Wetgen, John Eishausen, Emil Johnson, John H. Clayman, George F. Loseke and Dan J. Donoghue. John G. Goering died unexpectedly Sept. 18.

NEW ENGLAND

Lynn, Mass.—William W. Butman, 83, proprietor of the Butman Grain Co. in West Lynn for many years, died of a heart attack recently at his home in Lynnfield. A native of Lynn, he entered the grain business with his father, the late Joseph Butman, operating the old mill on the banks of the Saugus River that had been in the family since colonial days and was razed several years ago.

Canton, N. Y.—The Snyder Feed Co. has moved its feed store and warehouse to the Broeffle building.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—Eastern Semolina Mills, Inc., recently suspended milling operations at its local plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Albert A. Voss, 56, office manager of the Lewis Grain Corp., died Sept. 21, following an operation.

Homer, N. Y.—Spontaneous ignition in distillers grains caused a fire that heavily damaged the plant of Homer H. Jones on Sept. 19.

Sherburne, N. Y.—Fire originating from spontaneous combustion in brewers grains caused a loss at the I. L. Richer Co., Inc., plant on Sept. 26.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harold E. Bradt, vice-pres. of Sunset Feed & Grain Co., will take over the duties of Max F. Cohn, president of the company, who has been called as feed and grain specialist, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., as assistant to John K. Westberg and Chas. Kenney.

New York, N. Y.—Jeremiah A. MacNair has been appointed treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, to fill the unexpired term of A. H. Lehmann, who now is a captain with the armed forces. Mr. MacNair has been a member of the exchange for 10 years and is a member of the board of managers.

Albany, N. Y.—The Merchants Feed Corp. has been organized by Franklin Beardsley to engage in the feed brokerage business. Mr. Beardsley for the past eight years has been assistant to Earl S. Ackerman, vice-president of Barber & Bennett, Inc. In his new business he will represent a number of feed and feed ingredient manufacturers. His offices are at 75 State St.

New York, N. Y.—Following rejection by Harold L. Bache, representing all partners of J. S. Bache & Co., of a demand by the American Federation of Office Employees (A.F.L.) of which employees of the company are members, for a contract providing a closed shop and salary increases of 15 per cent, 150 employees of the stock exchange firm walked out Oct. 2. It was, in the memory of old-time brokers, the first union strike in the history of Wall Street, and it came on the street's busiest day of the year.

NORTH DAKOTA

Tokio, N. D.—Eighteen government grain bins have been erected here.

Hatton, N. D.—J. W. Tucker, operating as the Hatton Feed Mill, is retiring from the feed mill business.

Wabek, N. D.—The Riebe Grain Co., operating as the Wabek Grain Co., reported property damaged by recent high winds.

Streeter, N. D.—John Kirchenmann, Jr., 43, grain buyer for the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at Streeter died in a Bismarck hospital.

Beach, N. D.—The Occident Elevator building is being built higher, the new addition to house automatic scale for weighing of grain to be shipped.

Max, N. D.—The Riebe & Riebe Grain Co., doing business as the Max Grain Co., reported a small amount of damage sustained at their plant during recent high winds.

Grafton, N. D.—Elevator men of Walsh County sponsored a \$30,000 campaign for the sale of war bonds the last five days of September, each elevator's quota set at \$1,000.

Lyden, N. D.—The Lyden Grain Co. has moved its house No. 2 to No. 1 and will use it as an annex. Two new partners were recently taken into the firm, George Urlaub, who also is manager of the business, and Alex. Dalzell. Others in the partnership are Charles H. Fox and Herb Dalzell.

Nekoma, N. D.—Ted Evenson has replaced Orris Forde as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. with Toby Bachel as assistant manager. Mr. Forde left for Grand Forks to enter a service training school.

OHIO

Forest, O.—The S. H. Poling flour mill was damaged by fire on Sept. 7, sparks from a passing train starting the blaze.

Middle Point, O.—The elevator of the Odenweller Milling Co. was destroyed by fire Oct. 9. The loss was estimated at \$55,000.

West Unity, O.—Frank W. Beaty, 54, field representative for the Murphy Products Co., died at his home here recently.

Macomb, O.—The McComb Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Millersburg, O.—The Holmes County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n elevator was damaged by fire recently that started on a gasoline engine.

Milford, O.—A large C.C.C. tractor and trailer ran into the Ohio Grain Co. building recently, knocking a big hole in the building foundation.

Coldwater, O.—Theodore B. Jutte, 45, employed by the Coldwater Grain & Coal Co., died in Gibbons Hospital, Celina, O., where he had been a patient for three days.

Carrollton, O.—Donald Lantz has sold his interest in the Findlay & Lantz feed store to Richard Findlay and the concern will be known as the Carrollton Paint & Feed Co.

Bellefontaine, O.—David C. Keller, 82, senior member of the Keller & Gebby Grain Elvtr. Co. here for many years, and later a wool buyer, died in Mary Rutan Hospital recently.

Washington Court House, O.—The Fayette Producers Co. is building a 10,000-bu. grain storage elevator on the Farm Buro tract of land south of the B. & O. Railroad. The building will be used also for feed grinding.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Forney's Stores, Dayton; A. E. Monnett Co., Caledonia; R. P. Redd, Circleville, O.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Wooster, O.—Twenty trucks were donated by grain elevators for use in the county-wide scrap drive of Oct. 1 and 2, Harold Edwards of the Wooster Feed Manufacturing Co., reported.

Mt. Gilead, O.—Fire caused an estimated loss of \$5,000 at the Morse & Ellis Milling Co. The mill, commonly known as the Buckeye Mill, is one of the oldest in Morrow County. It was built in 1835, damaged by fire in 1863 and again in 1937.

Greenville, O.—Members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n assembled here recently in an important group meeting when L. M. Leitnaker, supervisor of the Commodity Loan, C.C.C., explained the rules and regulations to soybean meal processors.

Celina, O.—E. C. (Gene) Heckler has been appointed receiver for the Palmer Miller Grain Co. and has taken charge of the business. He is an experienced grain and elevator man having worked for the Fox & Hess Co., Coldwater. George Bricker and Clarence Baker will assist him.

Van Wert, O.—Stanley Laybourne, chief of the Division of Feeds and Fertilizers, explained changes in the state law so as to conform to the conservation program to grain men assembled in a recent group meeting held by members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Roxanna (Waynesville p. o.), O.—The Clinton County Farm Buro Coop. Ass'n has purchased the local elevator from M. A. Pontius of Bellbrook and will take possession Nov. 7. The elevator will be run in connection with the five already operated in Clinton County by the Ass'n, L. S. Calvert, manager, said.

Londonville, O.—Representatives of the McMillan Feed Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., put on a free feed demonstration at the Hotel Londonville recently for the benefit of employees of the Farmers Equity Co. Wood Mills, Fort Wayne, and Harold Kirchner, Delaware, described modern methods of feeding poultry and live stock.

Napoleon, O.—In the case of John K. Brubaker of Gibsonburg v. the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., Federal Judge Emerick B. Freed ruled that Mr. Brubaker cannot recover overtime payments from the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. because Mr. Brubaker was employed in a bona fide executive capacity and as such was not subject to the provisions of the wages and hours act. Brubaker, a former employee of the company co-operatively owned by farmers of Northwestern Ohio, sought \$10,000 for alleged overtime during his service with the company as manager.

Marion, O.—Controlling stock interest in Old Fort Mills, Inc., has been acquired by D. W. McMillen, Fort Wayne, Ind., president and founder of the Central Soya Co., and McMillen Feed Mills, and founder and chairman of the board of Central Sugar Co. Mr. McMillen stated it was a private enterprise and did not involve the Fort Wayne firms. Controlling stock was acquired from Peter and Rollie Turner, brothers, and Chas. Stitt, all of whom have severed their connections with the local firm. Walter E. Flumerfelt, formerly manager of the Soybean Processing Co., Waterloo, Ia., has been named vice president and manager of the Old Fort Mills. The plant is equipped with six expellers of the French type; has a storage capacity of approximately 700,000 bus. of soybeans, and a crushing capacity of about 100,000 bus. per month.

TOLEDO LETTER

Herbert B. Skelley was recently appointed superintendent of the Toledo Grain Elevator.

The board of directors of the Kasco Mills, Inc., recently named Edward W. Peters a vice-president of the company. Mr. Peters has been traffic manager of the company for 12 years.

Robert McIntyre has been named traffic manager of the Toledo branch of Cargill, Inc. The company operates the 3,300,000 bushel elevator at Maumee, which is within the switching limits of Toledo.

Toledo, O.—The B.&O. R.R. elevator operated by the Norris Grain Co., is being overhauled and a new 1,200-bu. per hour Hess Drier installed by H. G. Onstad. A cylindrical reinforced concrete tank 30 ft. in diameter, is being erected for this oil fired drier.

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee, Okla.—The Cole Grain Co. has installed a new modern corn sheller.

Alva, Okla.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator Sept. 24.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—A peanut marketing ass'n has been organized, A. W. Castles, sec'y. A buying warehouse will be operated here with O. White in charge as manager.

Blackwell, Okla.—D. W. Moxon, manager of the Blackwell Milling & Elvtr. Co., underwent a major operation at the Blackwell Hospital Sept. 29. He is reported as making favorable progress.

Altus, Okla.—I have joined the U. S. Naval Construction and will close my entire operations consisting of elevator, hatchery, etc., for the duration. I am going into the Navy as a first class Store Keeper.—Temple Bailey, Temple Bailey's Hatchery.

Shawnee, Okla.—The National Labor Relations Board on Sept. 18 ordered an election within 30 days to determine whether employees of the Shawnee Milling Co. wish to be represented by United Grain Processors, affiliated with the American Federation of Grain Processors (A.F.L.).—P.J.P.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. reported its property operated locally as the Blackwell Milling & Elvtr. Co., was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Watonga, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. has completed construction of two storage bins of 15,000 bus. each. The bins are of wood construction and concrete base and Calvin Dugan, manager, stated that plans, specifications and necessary priorities have been granted to construct four more of similar size, bringing the total capacity of storage space for the company to 115,000 bus. The Orin L. Robinson Co. had the contract. Harry and Edward Palecek are owners of the elevator company.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—The Warmoth & Thom Grain Co. has moved its offices to the Peyton Bldg.

Pasco, Wash.—Additional temporary storage for 250,000 bus. of grain has been provided at the local port.

Centralia, Wash.—B. W. Case, 70, branch manager of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n plant, died at his home after a short illness.—F.K.H.

Thornton, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers have built four government storage bins for bulk wheat on a plot of ground recently purchased from Arvel Henning.

Lewiston, Ida.—Fire originating in an attraction mill caused some damage in the Nezperce Roller Mill plant on Sept. 26. It was quickly extinguished with first aid equipment.

Wheeler, Wash.—The additional grain storage units of the Odessa Trading Co. recently completed have been filled, emptied and refilled with wheat, Chris Johnson, local manager, stated.

Portland, Ore.—Harold Reif, manager of the local office of Bunge & Co., resigned recently, effective Oct. 1. He had been with the company for the past 14 years, four of which were spent in Europe.

Seattle, Wash.—John G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has a commission in the Navy and his association work will be taken over by Leon Jackson, sec'y of the Oregon Feed and Seed Ass'n, for the duration.

Jerome, Ida.—The Jerome Milling & Elvtr. Co. celebrated completion of its 160x120 ft. bean warehouse with open house recently. One of the main events was a free dance. The warehouse has a capacity of 60,000 sacks of beans or 100 carloads.

Almota, Wash.—The Almota Farmers Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. has converted its two sack warehouses into 125,000 bus. bulk storage, bringing the elevator's total capacity to 375,000 bus., and provided at a cost of less than 3c per bushel, making use of no critical war materials, it was stated. In one end of one warehouse 30,000 bus. of barley is stored; in the opposite end, 40,000 bus. of wheat.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Carl Scholl, 77, at one time operator of a feed mill here, died in Seattle recently.

Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Caroline Goodrich, wife of Hollis H. Goodrich, Sr., vice-pres. of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, died recently.

Seattle, Wash.—Milton H. Luce has been appointed acting deputy director for the Seattle District of District 10 of the War Production Board. He will supervise the activities of all War Production Board field offices in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. A staff under his direction will aid and assist business men in such phases of war production as priorities, conservation, inventory control, and labor as well as on all other activities now serviced by W.P.B. field representatives.

Harrington, Wash.—G. C. Schoonover of United Grain Growers, Inc., has constructed a 100 ft. square platform on which to pile the overflow bushels of wheat for which other storage could not be provided. The pyramid of grain will either be moved into a building or a shelter will be constructed over it, following harvest, he said. The company now has two outdoor pyramids of grain near its office. A 35-ft. section of walls of the Star Barn rented by United Grain Growers, Inc., this season for storage, broke out when the weight of the wheat stored in the structure was too heavy for the floor and it gave way.

PENNSYLVANIA

Yatesboro, Pa.—William P. Lauster, 68, proprietor of a local flour and feed mill, died recently in a hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hamburg, Pa.—Malden Creek Feed & Grain, Calcium feed distributors, have been made an approved custom station by Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Fredonia, Pa.—The elevator owned by Jennie B. Jamieson was damaged slightly by high winds recently.

Curryville, Pa.—John L. Longnecker, feed store manager, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the federal court at Pittsburgh. His liabilities are scheduled at \$32,455.26 with no assets.

Newport, Pa.—Stanley M. Fickes, 46, for the past 18 years owner of a feed and grain warehouse here, died in Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 13, following an operation for appendicitis.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—R. F. Cunningham & Co. operate the plant formerly operated by Harper Grain Co., which company is now out of the grain business. E. Flinchbaugh, at one time with Cargill, Inc., Buffalo, is manager.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Harper Feed Mills, Inc., has filed notice of intention to amend its charter to increase its capital stock to \$100,000, consisting of 500 shares of common stock and 500 shares of preferred, with p.v. of \$100 each.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wasta, S. D.—The Farmers Union Exchange elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Troy, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. has been made an approved custom mixing station.

Huron, S. D.—J. T. Murphy, 70, at one time in the flour and feed business here, died recently at Iroquois, S. D.

Tripp, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator was closed several days recently while repairs were made on the elevator and driveway.

Thunder, S. D.—Dan Powers, who recently resigned as treasurer of Sioux County, N. D., is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Lemmon, S. D.—A. R. Powers will be manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co. to take the place of John Riedy, who will be leaving for army service soon.

Salem, S. D.—H. J. Sahs retired recently from the management of the Hubbard & Palmer elevator, a position he had held continuously for 36 years. He has been succeeded by Ed Rotert.

Yankton, S. D.—Work on the feed grinding and mixing plant being built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. a short distance east of the elevator, is progressing rapidly. The plant of the Industrial Alcohol Corp. under construction at Second and Walnut Sts., also is going forward rapidly.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota has posted an open letter to all elevator managers urging them to line up wholeheartedly behind an intensive scrap metal drive. "Farmer-owned, line and independent elevators will all be assisting in this drive. Please co-operate * * * back this drive to the limit." Clifton C. Anderson, sec'y of the ass'n, writes its members. The following were listed as ways of helping: Turn in all possible scrap; co-operate with local salvage chairman; contribute use of weighing facilities; solicit scrap; talk to farmers and explain the importance of this iron and steel scrap drive.

SOUTHEAST

Charleston, W. Va.—Richard (Dick) Vaughan who, prior to his entering the Navy, was employed by the Charleston Milling Co. for eight years, is a prisoner of war in Germany, relatives have been informed by the State Department. He was a navy gunner.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Robert Newcombe, formerly ass't to L. H. Gretzer when Mr. Gretzer was superintendent of Cargill, Inc.'s local elevator, has been placed in charge of the elevator following Mr. Gretzer's transfer to East St. Louis, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn.—Edward S. Hawkins, 79, treasurer of the Hermitage Feed Mills, died Sept. 26, at the home of a daughter. For more than 60 years Mr. Hawkins had been engaged in the grain and feed business, and for the past 20 years he had been with the Hermitage firm. He was active until about a week before his death when he was taken ill.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—J. C. Crouch, president of the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., has returned to his office after an extended illness.

Dallas, Tex.—Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., has opened an office in the Tower Petroleum Bldg., to handle grains, feeds, oil cake meals, etc., also cottonseed and vegetable oils.

Greenville, Tex.—The Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. warehouse in the future will be operated as the Kimbell-Wheat Grocery Co. The change in name will not affect the policies of the business.

WISCONSIN

Boyd, Wis.—The Boyd Milling Co. sustained a damage fire loss on Sept. 11.

Barron, Wis.—The Farmers Union Oil Co. has taken over the Jerome's Feed Store.

Mauston, Wis.—Gordon Peterson is operating the feed mill at the Joe Barrett hardware store.

Rusk, Wis.—The Albert Zutter elevator suffered minor damage during recent high winds.

Cumberland, Wis.—The Farmers Equity Union Co-op. Oil Co. will build a feed mill addition.

Bloomington, Wis.—The Bloomington Mill is being remodeled and a new feed mill has been installed.

Elk Mound, Wis.—The Albert Zutter warehouse was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Fennimore, Wis.—The Fennimore Farmers Warehouse Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Mauston, Wis.—The Mauston Farmers Co. has installed a new feed mill and large feed mixer at its warehouse.

Merrill, Wis.—The Lincoln mill has installed a new feed grinder which has doubled the mill's grinding capacity.—H. C. B.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Zeleny Thermometer System has been installed in 35 tanks of the elevator of the Wisconsin Malting Co.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Isaac P. Witter, 69, president of the Grand Rapids Milling Co. here during the firm's existence, died Sept. 26.—H. C. B.

Bloomington, Wis.—Claire Steinhof of Mt. Hope has installed a new feed mill in the Welsh Garage building and started operations Oct. 1.

Greenleaf, Wis.—Thomas Ray McGrath, 54, manager for 25 years of the Knauf & Tesch grain elevator, died Oct. 5 of a heart attack at his home.—H. C. B.

Hartford, Wis.—Miss Arlene Stark who assisted her father at his feed store during the summer has resumed her studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—Grover F. Hertzberg, 57, operator of a grain and flour business with his brother, Oscar, until 1936, died Oct. 4 at his home here.—H. C. B.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—The Allied Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., conducted a three day training course for millmen and salesmen recently at the American Legion Dugout.

Cecil, Wis.—William Bratz, 76, operator of feed stores here and in Bondel and Suring, died recently in an Oconto Falls hospital. Before starting his feed stores in 1899, Mr. Bratz had been a miller in Reedsville.—H. C. B.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Green Bay & Western Ry. owned elevator operated by the Strid Grain Co., has equipped four tanks and five interstere bins with the Zeleny Thermometer System. Each of the storage tanks of this elevator are now equipped with this system.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Under auspices of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n a group meeting will be held here Oct. 19. Other meetings scheduled for the month are as follows: Green Bay, Oct. 20; Wausau, Oct. 21; Chippewa Falls, Oct. 22; New Richmond, Oct. 23; Richland Center, Oct. 27; Madison, Oct. 28; Elgin, Oct. 29; Burlington, Oct. 30.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

J. Walter Rice has opened a grain receiving department with John Davis in charge. Mr. Davis is well known to the country trade of the middle west, having handled barley for W. M. Bell Co. for the last 15 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed Carl A. Houlton of the La Budde Feed & Grain Co. and chairman of the permit committee of the Milwaukee market, as its representative to handle permits on shipments of soybeans to the Milwaukee market.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Sept. 16, declared a dividend of 20c a share on the common stock, plus an extra dividend of 20c, which is equal to the amount paid in the same quarter last year. Kurtis R. Froedtert was re-elected president and chairman of the board, Mord Bogie and James P. Hessburg were re-elected vice-presidents, and Alvin R. Cord sec'y-treasurer.—H.C.B.

Car Loading Order Postponed

The O.D.T. on Oct. 12 announced postponement to Nov. 1 of its original order No. 18 providing for the loading of bulk grain in cars to the marked load limit of the car, or up to the grain line, or within 24 inches of the roof.

For corn or maize (not popcorn) in the ear (shucked or not shucked), oats, unground screenings, sorghum grains in the heads and unthreshed, loading must be to 80 per cent of the marked load limit of the car or up to an elevation 24 inches below the roof of the car measured at its side walls or to its full practicable space capacity.

For shelled corn or maize, threshed sorghum grains or grains other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph (which includes most of the grains shipped in bulk), loading must be up to the car's marked load limit or up to an elevation 24 inches below the roof of the car measured at its side walls or up to the lawfully marked grain line of a car so marked or when loaded to full practicable space capacity.

Freight loaded and moving in accordance with "clean out" or "remnant" rules, or "gathering rates and rules" established in applicable tariffs, is deemed to be "loaded to required capacity."

The foregoing order was to have gone into effect Oct. 15, and this is the second postponement.

The order will be altered to control wide exceptions, so that shippers of commodities which might be endangered or delayed by full loading in box cars would not be unduly hindered in swiftly shipping them to consignees.

Joint Action by Truck Operators

The O.D.T. on Oct. 2 suggested procedures for the submission of joint action plans by truck operators in a move to expedite programs for the conservation of trucks, tires and gasoline.

Joint action plans cleared by the O.D.T. cover three general classes of operations—local delivery service, over-the-road service, and the movement of farm products. The present statement covers only local delivery and over-the-road services. Procedures for submission of joint action plans covering the movement of farm products will be covered specifically in a forthcoming statement.

The plans must be submitted in the form of signed agreements between or among the participating carriers and must be entered into in good faith for the purpose of facilitating transportation and conserving equipment. They must not be used as a means of changing trade practices other than those which are purely incidental to transportation. They must set forth clearly and specifically all phases of the proposed joint action.

Each plan must contain or be accompanied by sufficient information to enable the Department of Justice to determine whether the plan raises any question under the anti-trust laws, such as monopolistic practices, restraint of competition among carriers or shippers, or injurious effects upon the public in the fields of price and supply.

Open Bags by cutting the string at seam to avoid damage to the bag. Use no hooks. Care for the bags to help win the war.

Grain Carriers

The T. & M. O. is permitted to abandon 24.43 miles of line from Glidden to LaGrange, Tex.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards will meet at the Palmer House Oct. 15 and 16.

The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its annual meeting Nov. 19 at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York.

On petition of the Wylie Co-operative Elevator Co. the I.C.C. has extended for 30 days the operation of 6.81 miles of the Great North-rn between Wylie and St. Hilaire, Minn.

The Milwaukee Road has been authorized to ask I. C. C. permission to abandon 4.18 miles of road between Des Moines and Woodward, Ia. A bridge on the line needs \$308,600 in repairs, and another route is available.

Abandonment of 34.65 miles of line between Wichita Falls, Tex., and Waurika, Okla., has been authorized on request of the two roads operating the lines, the W. F. & O. Ry. and the W. T. & O. R. R. The line has very little traffic.

Provisions covering transit privileges on grain and grain products from various Illinois stations to transit destination of Chicago, East Joliet and East St. Louis, Ill., are canceled in C. B. & Q. Supp. No. 15 to No. 399-CC, effective Oct. 26.

Ft. William, Ont.—Grain shipments have dwindled from 5,000,000 bus. per day to less than 2,500,000 bus. per week, as boats can get full loads of iron ore, with quick unloading at Lake Erie ports, while grain laden vessels may be held up four or five days.

Chicago, Ill.—At the fall meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board Oct. 1, L. M. Betts of the car service division A.A.R. mentioned the possibility of disastrous transportation priorities. A committee was appointed to nominate officers to be elected at the annual meeting in January.

"American railroads will be relied upon to perform an amount of freight service in 1943 almost 60 per cent greater than in their best pre-war year, if current estimates concerning next year's traffic volume are equalled," declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—An increase of 15 per cent in the rates for trucking cottonseed, peanuts and soybeans has been approved by the Corporation Commission. The Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n desired the increase because the truckers were diverting trucks to better paying loads of other commodities.—P.R.P.

Train-length laws have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the duration of the war. Several states have laws enacted at the behest of the labor unions limiting the length of freight trains to half a mile and the number of cars to 70. Short trains make wasteful use of locomotives, says the Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—The new Chicago regional office of the O.D.T. will be headed by H. B. Potter, who has been vice pres. and manager of the Baltimore Transit Co. All public transportation facilities, except railroads, in the Middle West will operate under direction of the new regional office of the local transport division.

Washington, D. C.—The O.D.T. issued a warning Sept. 29 that motor carriers affected by General Order O.D.T. No. 17, must reduce the mileage of each of their operating units by at least 25 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, even if the number of trucks operated in any unit has been increased in the interim.

Duluth, Minn.—W. B. Joyce, a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and president of the W. B. Joyce Co., has been appointed by the O.D.T. consultant to the Great Lakes Carriers Division.

Freight carloadings in the fourth quarter of 1942 are expected to be six per cent above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1941, according to estimates just compiled by the thirteen Shippers' Advisory Boards. Loadings of all grain are expected to be 303,753 carloads, an increase of 11.9% over the 273,169 cars loaded in the last quarter of 1941.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 50,557 cars for the week ended Oct. 3, an increase of 2,609 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10,217 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 3 totaled 35,163 cars, an increase of 1,829 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 8,794 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board met here Oct. 6. E. J. Grimes, chairman of the Northwest Grain Storage Com'te, reported on the handling of the new crop to date, and J. George Mann, of Northrup, King & Co., on the obligation of receivers and shippers in the use of railroad equipment during the emergency. Pending legislation affecting shippers was discussed by Neal E. Williams, commerce counsel for the Fargo Chamber of Commerce.

Integrated transportation systems in the United States, in which a limited number of competitive units would be empowered to make use of all types of facilities, railroads, trucks, ships and airplanes, are described in a brief filed by the Transportation Ass'n of America with the Board of Investigation and Research in Washington, as a solution of the transportation problem. This Board was created by the Transportation Act of 1940 to study the whole problem of transportation in the country.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A joint conference was scheduled here for Oct. 14 on the proposed rules of the Ass'n of American Railroads governing the reconsignment of grain and seeds after inspection. The free time on a shipment at some interior points would expire at 6 p. m., of the day that inspection was reported before 11 a. m. The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n objects to the new rule. Under the proposed amendment to Items 22-A (applicable at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior) the free time for disposition expires at 4:00 p. m. of the day on which the inspection is reported before 11:00 a. m., while under the present rule the free time expires at 4:00 p. m. of the day on which the inspection is reported by 9:00 a. m.

O.D.T. Takes Control of Lake Traffic

Director Jos. B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation, on Oct. 7 assumed control of all commercial vessels operating in domestic traffic on the Great Lakes in a further move to make sufficient cargo space available for transportation of iron ore and other war materials.

The O.D.T. will make effective Oct. 19 a new schedule of priorities recently issued by the W.P.B. Iron ore moving in certified carriers will have an A-1 rating, and coal and coke an A-2 rating, with lower ratings assigned to other commodities.

Processing capacity of approximately 90,000,000 bus. in soybean crushing plants in the four major soybean states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa) indicates production of 2,700,000 tons of meal in this area. Crushers outside of these states will add to this total and feed part of the market formerly supplied by mills in these soybean producing states.

Delivery on S/O B/L

Effective Nov. 30 a change will be made in the rule governing delivery of shipments covered by order bills of lading.

Railroads are to be held to a strict accountability. Recently an eastern carrier was fined \$6,000 for failure to comply with the rules governing delivery on order Bs/L. In this case a bank held the bills when the cars were turned over to the notify party. The new rule reads:

Surrender of original order B/L, properly endorsed, is required before delivery of the property therein described, but such property may be delivered in advance of surrender of the B/L to a party representing that he is lawfully entitled to possession of the property and that the B/L has been lost, delayed or destroyed, and vinal presents to the carrier as a substitute for the B/L, security in the form of—

Substitute 1—Currency, certified check or bank cashier's check in amount equal to 125% of the invoice or value of the property; or at carrier's option

Substitute 2—A specific bond of indemnity in amount equal to twice such invoice or value; or at carrier's option

Substitute 3—A blanket bond of indemnity.

A specific bond is one given to protect delivery of a single shipment. A blanket bond is one that can repeatedly be made use of until canceled, as provided therein or at the option of the carrier. All bonds must be satisfactory to the accepting carrier as to form, amount, and surety. A bond executed by a partner as surety for his firm shall not be accepted.

When a specific bond has been accepted, the original bill or Bs/L must be surrendered, properly endorsed, as soon as procurable at a bank, or other source.

When a shipment has been released under a blanket bond, the original B/L properly endorsed, must be surrendered as soon as procurable at a bank, or other source. In the event the required B/L is not surrendered within three days, or, at the carrier's option, a lesser time, excluding Sundays and bank holidays, immediately following the day whereon the shipment was delivered, the delivery of shipments under the bond shall cease, unless or until the principal shall deposit with the carrier's agent Substitute 1, which deposit shall be refunded either after surrender of the B/L properly endorsed, or upon receipt by carrier's agent of Substitute 2.

Scrapping of Illinois Railroad Resisted

One elevator at Heyworth, Ill., is on the line of the Illinois Terminal Railroad, and is operated by the Hasenwinkle & Scholer Grain Co., which firm has elevators on the same line at Bucks Crossing and Carle Springs, where business will be found difficult unless switches can be laid to the Illinois Central R. R.

The elevator at Craig once owned by E. P. Reed will have to go out of business, it is expected.

At Tipperary the Monticello Grain Co. has an elevator on the I. T. R. and the Wabash road is a mile away.

Some elevators have shipping facilities over both the I. T. R. and the Wabash, but favor the I. T. R. At Cerro Gordo J. Harry Cox shipped 30 cars of grain over the Terminal since July 1, altho he can use the Wabash.

At Crawford Siding, Maroa p. o., W. C. McGuire has an elevator with its only outlet over the I. T. R., but a siding could be laid to the Illinois Central.

The Illinois Commerce Commission served notice that it would go to court if necessary to prevent the I. T. R. from taking up 130 miles of its tracks as ordered by the W.P.B. The Commission has held that the sections between Decatur and Danville and Decatur and Peoria were vitally needed.

Senator Wayland Brooks of Illinois protested to a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee that the need for this road in the marketing of farm products and carrying on the business of the communities is far greater than the necessity for the few miles of rails which would be torn up and used for scrap or the construction of sidings and switch tracks.

"If we hadn't sent so much scrap to Japan, we wouldn't have to resort to this arbitrary method of taking railroads and disrupting whole sections of the country."

Field Seeds

Worland, Wyo.—The Wyoming Pure Seed Growers, Inc., reported property damaged by recent high winds.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Nov. 13 and 14 at the Baker Hotel.

Waterloo, Neb.—The J. C. Robinson Seed Co. has built a second large unit for its hybrid seed corn plant.

Freewater, Ore.—The Valley Feed Co. has been operating on a 24-hour daily basis cleaning Austrian peas for seed.

Corwith, Ia.—John Mullins has rented a building in which to start a seed and feed store for the Mullins Seed Corn Co.

Walnut, Ill.—John R. Abbott, who handles Pfister hybrids, is building an addition to his large seed corn processing plant.

Oelwein, Ia.—The new seed corn processing plant of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has been opened. Its capacity is 15,000 bus. at one time.

Randolph, Wis.—The J. W. Jung Seed Co. has increased its authorized capital stock from \$125,000 to \$200,000 and reduced the number of directors from 7 to 5.

San Jose, Cal.—Louis M. Kimberlin died recently, aged 74 years. He was the last of three brothers in the J. M. Kimberlin Seed Co., founded by his father 60 years ago.

St. John, Wash.—Heglar & Mulkey cleaned the first carload of Austrian peas to be serviced in Whitman County this season, using the new machinery 24 hours a day.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A thief dropped sacks containing 200 pounds of alfalfa seed from the second story of the Mitchellhill Seed Co. and then climbed down a drain pipe.—P. J. P.

Clinton, Ia.—The Shannon Feed Co. has added storage bins for 5,000 bus of seed grain and warehouse space for sacked seeds. Machinery has been added for loading and unloading.

Lincoln, Neb.—A labor shortage has cut the Nebraska acreage of sweet clover cut for seed by 6,000 acres to 14,000. The yield is higher, according to the government statisticians.

San Jose, Cal.—The Lockhart Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, and Irving Williams, Bakersfield; Chas. White of Tulare, and Reid Lockhart of San Jose as directors.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A huge garage building made vacant as a result of the war is being used to store dried peas. The Washington-Idaho Seed Co. has leased the building and has more than 3,000,000 pounds of cleaned and uncleaned peas stored there.—F. K. H.

Little Rock, Ark.—Each bag of vetch seed transported into Arkansas must bear either a fumigation tag or a tag showing that the vetch was grown in a state which is free of the vetch weevil, according to Paul Millar, chief inspector of the Arkansas State Plant Board. The Arkansas seed law requires that all field seeds sold for planting purposes in amounts of 10 pounds or more must have analysis tags attached. This applies to seeds sold in broken lots as well as to seeds sold in the original containers.—P. J. P.

Astoria, Ore.—Albert E. Engbretson, grower of grass seeds, and at one time president of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, died Sept. 28 after an operation for hernia. He was born in Astoria 47 years ago.

Washington, D. C.—Fears of millers that the C.C.C. would release inferior Kawvale seed wheat have been allayed by officials of the C.C.C. assuring them that lots in store of the objectionable variety will not be used for seed.

Kansas City, Mo.—Earl M. Page, chairman, has called a meeting of the grower-wholesaler group of the A.S.T.A. at the Hotel President Oct. 23, to consider the insistence of the government that the number of varieties of seed be reduced.

Lafayette, Ind.—Yielding and standing ability, relative winter hardiness, disease resistance and other characteristics of Indiana's commonly used wheat varieties are summarized in a leaflet available from the agronomy department of Purdue University.

Cascade, Idaho.—The Mountain Valley Seed Co. has protested to the Idaho Public Utilities Commission against relocation of the tracks of the Union Pacific until after the dam is actually constructed. If the tracks were moved the rising water would cover its lands and seed cleaning plant.

Eldorado, Ill.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n's corn drying plant, a new enterprise here, was destroyed by fire Sept. 30. Loss, \$7,000. A lighted cigaret probably caused the blaze. The association, a stock company, was in the business of shelling, treating and drying corn for farmers. William Hamilton is the manager.—W. B. C.

Junction City, Ore.—C. B. Flanagan reports the first crop of the new non-shattering strain of tall meadow oat grass. The original seed for this field was obtained from the Oregon experiment station. Leonard Freeman, another Junction City farmer, has harvested one acre of a special strain of creeping red fescue the seed of which was originally imported from Wales.—F. K. H.

North Loup, Neb.—Much of the 106 acres of waxy starch corn growing near this place is to be saved for seed. This crop of Leoti sorghum has been examined by Dr. Caldwell, research chemist of the National Starch Products Co., and T. A. Kiesselbach, chairman of the department of agronomy of the state agricultural college. Igleheart Bros., of Evansville, Ind., a subsidiary of General Foods, will set up a buying organization thruout the Leoti producing areas, paying 50c per 100 lbs. above the local farm price of No. 2 yellow corn.

Amarillo, Tex.—In a test of 14 varieties and strains of wheat at Amarillo by the Texas Exp. Sta. and on cooperative farms, the yields of commercially important varieties over a period of years are as follows: Tenmarq 14.6 bus. per acre, Blackhull 13.7, Kanred 14.1, Certified Turkey 12.9, Early Blackhull 12.5, Cheyenne 14.0, and Chiefkan 15.3. On the basis of quality tests, as well as yields and other agronomic characteristics, Tenmarq, Turkey and Blackhull are recommended for the High Plains. Comparable yields of some of the outstanding new strains are: Comanche 16.1, Pawnee 17.2, and Kawvale X Tenmarq 24.0.

Stockton, Cal.—The California Seed & Hardware Co. has removed to larger quarters.

Spokane, Wash.—Northeastern Washington will ship a total of approximately ninety carloads of mustard seed to eastern markets this year, a new record and an increase of 30 per cent over last year, according to F. L. McConnell of the McConnell Seed Co.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon has just completed harvesting the greatest crop of winter legume and other cover crop seeds ever produced. After a wet spring and early summer that spoiled about half the crimson clover seed crop, the harvest season became nearly ideal so far as weather was concerned. Oregon growers produce practically 100 per cent of the Hungarian, Willamette and common vetch seed; 100 per cent of the perennial rye grass, 95 per cent of the hairy vetch, 90 per cent of the annual rye grass and 65 per cent of the Austrian winter peas grown in the entire nation.—F. K. H.

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September compared with September, 1941, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	526,000	96,000	280,000	12,000
Duluth	2,437,320	1,251,965	750,130	318,100
Fort William	135,321	144,131	150,135	170,273
Milwaukee	27,170	47,190	.....	.....
Minneapolis	5,678,400	3,682,000	464,800	411,600
Portland	135,554	120,968	.....	.....
Spokane	122,000	28,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,326,361	1,077,963	638,107	401,502
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	2,600	6,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	99,400	82,600	132,000	103,200
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,000	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	1,400	29,400	1,400	2,800
Wichita	.....	.....	550	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	527,000	227,000	60,000	141,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	145,353	102,000	55,370	55,365
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	4,386,000	2,542,000	2,199,000	2,727,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	5,624,135	2,443,000	477,130	255,725
Portland	96,320	58,000
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	9,000	1,000
Kansas City	1,400

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

No Mandamus to Grant Seed License

The U. J. Cover Seed Co. petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus directing John T. Brown, Director of Agriculture of Ohio, to issue a seed dealer's license. The law provided an appeal from the director but the company sought the writ on the ground the appeal would be too slow, and the license was needed to continue business.

The Court of Appeals of Franklin County, however, held that the statutory right to appeal from any order of the Director of Agriculture revoking or suspending a seed license furnishes an adequate and complete remedy, and mandamus may not issue to control the action of the Director in that regard.—42 N. E. (2d) 783.

Special Course in Grain Selection

By F. G. C.

A special course in "grain selection" is planned for Duluth grain dealers by the University of Minnesota extension division with classes expected to start about Nov. 15.

Charles Green of the Globe Elevator Co. is assisting the university bureau in organizing the work. The purpose of the course is to provide training in recognizing varieties and diseases of grains. Class work is to be held in the Exchange Hall and various grain offices.

Dr. H. K. Wilson, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Minnesota farm school, will come to Duluth one day a week for a 12-week period to conduct a two and one-half hour course.

Texas Corn Hybrids Yield 20 Per Cent More

Results from extensive tests conducted at several of the substations this year showed that the best of the newly developed Texas hybrids gave average increases in yield of at least 20 per cent over the standard commercial varieties. Likewise, these Texas hybrids outyielded the best of the out-of-state hybrids included in the test.

Approximately 8,000 bushels of Certified Texas hybrid seed corn were produced in 1941, and to provide for further production in 1942 about 6,000 pounds of single cross seed were produced by the Experiment Station this year. A sweet corn hybrid test was conducted at College Station, Weslaco, and Denton, and a few of the better hybrids were selected for further testing.

Procurement of Copper Carbonate Eased

Copper carbonate dust for treatment of seed grains hitherto has been obtainable only by filing PD-600 forms.

The copper chemicals order, M-227, has been revised by the Director General for Operations to permit farmers to obtain these materials for soil treatment, insecticides and fungicides without filing PD-600 forms.

Under the revised provisions, the individual buyer, at the time of placing his order, must certify in writing to his supplier that the amounts he obtains will be used solely for the cultivation of agricultural crops. The same certification system will be used by a buyer seeking copper chemicals for resale to farmers.

Other provisions of the order are unchanged.

According to A. F. Hardy, state director of the United States Employment Service, every employer in Washington, whether in federated industries or in any war essential or any non-essential industry, employing any one after Sept. 7, must require a certificate of separation from the employee's former employer or the new employer will be subject to a fine equal to the total earnings of such employee, and the employee must be discharged immediately.

More and Better Oats in 1943

By D. E. WESTERN,
Agriculturist, The Quaker Oats Company

What variety of oats will mid-west farmers plant next spring? Every effort should be made to plant one of the new disease-resistant varieties—Tama, Vicland, Boone, Control, or Marion.

By sweeping the farms clean of old varieties and changing over to these new varieties farmers can expect to gain more bushels per acre, increased feed units, higher quality, and extra dollars from their oat crop. Food is too important in our war effort to take chances with old varieties that are susceptible to leaf rust, stem rust, and smut.

If 1943 is an average year, these varieties will yield about 10 to 15 per cent more than the old varieties that are susceptible to leaf rust, stem in 1938 and 1941, these new varieties should yield at least 50 per cent more than the old varieties.

Iowa State College, county agents, vocational agricultural instructors, farm editors of newspapers, radio and farm magazines, the A.A.A., the State War Board, grain dealer associations, railroad agricultural departments, and the Quaker Oats Company, are sponsoring a state-wide program to clean Iowa farms of the old varieties susceptible to leaf rust, stem rust, and smut.

The goal in Iowa is to get as near as possible 100% of the oat acreage planted in 1943 to one of these new disease-resistant varieties.

The Iowa program calls for a state-wide educational program, consisting of radio, advertising in city papers, country weeklies, farm magazines, news releases, posters, pamphlets, direct mailing, meetings and individual contact with farmers in the Food for Freedom program.

It will take approximately 15,000,000 bus. of seed to plant the oat acreage in Iowa next spring. There was available after harvest this past season approximately 20,000,000 bus. Some 500 farmers in the state produced around 675,000 bus. of certified seed this season. Farmers wishing to purchase this high quality seed should get a list of the growers in their area from county agents, or vocational agriculture instructors.

There is, of course, not enough certified seed to go around, but there are some 19,000,000 bus. of these new Iowa varieties available that were grown from certified seed last season and in 1941. Farmers, elevators, and seed dealers have them for sale or trade. Certainly there is no excuse for a farmer to plant an old variety mixed with everything from "mustard to succotash."

Over a period of years oats in Iowa have become poorer and poorer due to mixture and weed seeds. This has lowered test weights, quality, and yield, making them of less feeding value and certainly unsuitable for milling. End-gate seeders, combines, threshing machines, and dirty bins, have all contributed to mixing of the different varieties. Farmers are now asked to get rid of all old varieties and plant only the new strains—Tama, Boone, Control, and Marion—then to make sure they are kept free from contamination. If farmers keep seed of these new varieties free from mixture with other oats, grains, and weeds, the seed will be just as good ten years later. It is not necessary to make new oat crosses each year as is necessary with hybrid corn.

The new varieties have all the desirable qualities of the older strain in addition to resistance to both rusts and smut—giving farmers insurance against crop failure as well as increase yield, test weight, and quality.

Tama, Vicland, Boone, and Control get their leaf rust resistance and smut resistance from Victoria, a variety from Argentina, and their stem rust resistance, early maturity, and stiffness of straw from Richland (Iowa 105). They

have medium short stiff straw, are early, but may be too short for poor soil.

Marion gets smut immunity from Markton and leaf rust and stem rust resistance from Rainbow. Markton came from Turkey originally and Rainbow is a selection from green Russian by the North Dakota Experiment Station. Marion is high yielding, has superior grain quality, almost white in color, thin hulled, and averages high in test weight. Its straw is taller than Tama, Vicland, Boone, or Control, and is a few days later in maturity. It may lodge on rich soil but is as lodging resistant as old varieties.

Many farmers are by raising one of these new oat varieties and by using better cultural practices equaling, and in some cases exceeding, the yield per acre obtained from hybrid corn. Oats can now be raised not only because they are valuable for feed and as a nurse crop for legumes, but because the higher yields obtained will return many extra dollars per acre over the cost of growing them. Yields of 100 bus. per acre from these oats are just as common as 100 bushel yields of hybrid corn; in fact, these new oat varieties are just as superior to the



Spreading Oats; after Warburton,
Bull. 424, U. S. D. A.

old varieties as hybrid corn is over open-pollinated corn.

CLEAN AND TREAT SEED.—We should make certain our seed oats are free from weed seeds and other grains. Cleaning and treating seed oats yields higher returns than any other practice—cost considered. Cleaning not only removes weed seeds but also light diseased kernels, thereby insuring a heavier crop. Yields can usually be increased three to ten bushels to the acre by this practice. Treating with new improved Cereasan, a mercury chemical, protects the seed from soil born parasites that weaken and kill the plants during cool moist seasons.

Delaying seeding after the earliest possible date that oats can be seeded usually decreases the yield about one bushel per acre per day on the average.

DRILLING AND FERTILIZER.—A drill usually gives higher yield than a broadcast seeder because all seeds are covered and placed at a uniform depth. Only two bushels of seed are required to plant an acre with a drill where three bushels are required with an endgate seeder.

Fertilizer increases yield per acre under some conditions, and in many instances produces better stands of legumes. Best results can be obtained from fertilizers when applied by a fertilizer attachment on the drill, applied at the rate of 150 to 200 pounds per acre. In some cases up to 20 bushels per acre increases have been obtained. The best fertilizer is either 0-20-0 on normal soils, 0-20-20 and 0-20-10 on high lime and muck soils.

HARVESTING.—Farmers should wait until oats are ripe before harvesting. Waiting until oats are ripe increases yield, test weight, and quality. More combines are being used every year and more and more oats are going out of condition and getting musty in the bins because of it. If oats are ripe and dry this difficulty will be more or less eliminated. Green weeds in the oats cause much trouble in combining and cause oats to heat in the bin. Farmers now find the most successful way to combine oats is to windrow first, then pick them up in a day or two with the combine.

High quality oats can come from the combine if proper precautions are taken into consideration and the combine is operated properly.

A FULL OATS BIN.—Farmers' oat bins can be twice as full if they will change to a new Iowa variety, one of these new disease-resistant varieties clean and treat the seed, plant early, drill instead of broadcast, balance the soil with fertilizer, and use good judgment at harvest time.

Naturally, proper weather conditions during the growing and harvesting season would be of some help—but, why speak of the weather. We would probably complain about it anyway.

New York Seedsmen Meet

The annual meeting of the New York State Seed Ass'n was held at the Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 21, with a good attendance.

JAS. A. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the A.S.T.A., spoke at the morning session for members only on Last Minute Seed Trade News.

DR. F. P. BUSSELL, of the department of plant breeding, Cornell University, spoke on What a Seed Salesman Ought to Know.

DR. M. T. MUNN, division of seed investigations of the state agricultural experiment station, had as his topic Seed Trends During the Year.

A banquet and entertainment took up the evening.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., C. L. Warren, Rochester; vice-pres., A. W. Banfield, Elmira; sec'y-treas., G. B. Weaver, Fredonia; executive committee, Harry Glen, Rochester; Alex. Sehmeyer, New York; John Mosbell, Montvale, N. J., and Elmore Townsend, Buffalo.

Comply with Order 165

For the many grain dealers who do not yet seem to understand what they have to do to comply with service order No. 165, J. G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has drawn up the following instructions:

Four Things You Must Do

1. Find out your ceiling price for every service you supply. This means figuring out the highest prices you are permitted to charge. Usually your ceiling price for each service to each class of customers is the highest price which you charged that class for it during March, 1942. If you did not supply, or offer to supply, this service in March or if you regularly change its price during at least one period of the year, you can find out your maximum price by one of the other methods described in this Manual. In every case, you must be able to show how you arrived at your maximum price.

2. Keep all existing records showing any of the prices you charged during March, 1942. This means keeping every piece of writing or printing that has anything to do with your March prices or pricing methods. If you used a price list in March, you must save it as proof of your March prices. Also, be sure not to destroy or lose any receipts, books, duplicate sales slips, claim checks, work orders, placards, window cards, advertisements, handbills, catalogs, wall signs, or any other piece of writing or printing that shows your March prices.

Keep these records where they can be examined upon request by a representative of the Office of Price Administration. It is to your own advantage and for your own protection that all of this material must be kept.

3. Prepare a statement by Sept. 1, 1942, and file a copy with your local war price and rationing board by Sept. 10. This statement, in general, must contain adequate descriptions of the services you supplied or offered in March, 1942, and the highest March prices you charged for these, and must be kept up-to-date. It must be kept ready for anyone to see at any time during your ordinary business hours.

4. Give sales slips and receipts as required by the Regulation. If you ordinarily have given a sales slip to every customer when you performed a service, you must continue to do so. Such a sales slip might be a laundry list or a bill showing the price charged for each item. It might also be the cash register ticket which is printed when you make a sale, or it might be a receipt or a receipted bill for the money paid for your service.

Also, regardless of the kind of sales slip or receipt you may have given in the past, you must now give any customer who asks for it a sales slip showing the date, your name and business address, the service sold, and the price charged. You must give such a sales slip when requested even though in the past you have not given any sort of sales slip.

The prices you file are for your own individual establishment and may or may not be the same as those of other establishments in your locality supplying the same type of services. In case you are offering to supply a service which you did not or could not supply or did not hold yourself ready to supply in March, let us know and we will advise you of the formula to use in determining your ceiling price under these conditions.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 applies to 61 different services, among them No. 23 in the list, as follows: (23) Feed and grain—asparging, bagging, baking, bleaching, bolting, cleaning, conditioning, cooling, cracking, crimping, crushing, dehydrating, drying, elevating, expelling, extracting, flaking, fumigating, grading, grinding, heating, hulling, inspecting, mixing, pearling, pelleting, rolling, sampling, scouring, screening, shelling, steel cutting, testing, or weighing of, when

done on a custom basis. Grinding or mixing refers to work done by both stationary or portable grinders or mixers.

A description of these services, together with your ceiling prices, should have been filed with your local Rationing Board on or before Sept. 10.

Preferred Mileage for Feed Salesmen, Etc.

Thos. E. Harris, assistant general counsel of the O.P.A., has written R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, a letter explaining that feed salesmen are eligible for preferred mileage, as follows:

Section 1394.506 of the Gasoline Rationing Regulations provides that preferred mileage may be given for the following purposes:

"(1) By engineers, architects, technicians, supervisors, repair and maintenance men or other workers (but not including salesmen) to enable them to render services or to transport materials and equipment necessary for construction, repair, installation, or maintenance work (other than the repair or maintenance of portable household appliances); or for rendering indispensable services of a specialized nature to agricultural, extractive or industrial establishments."

We cannot determine from the facts stated by you whether the services performed by your employees are indispensable services of a specialized nature for the purpose of this section, but, if they are, then those employees who travel for the sole purpose of rendering such services to agricultural establishments may be eligible for preferred mileage. Thus, if a person travels with the primary object of rendering technical and specialized services at the request of, or for the benefit of, the farmer, preferred mileage is allowable, and such person is not disqualified even though he may make some sales or take some orders incidental to the trip or even though his primary object at other times on other trips is selling. No preferred mileage may be allowed for making such sales trips or for taking orders.

However, a person who travels with the primary object of selling, but at the same time renders technical services incidental to, and as an aid to, sales to agricultural, industrial, and extractive establishments, is not eligible for preferred mileage allowances for such travel under this section.

Section 1394.506 of the Regulation also provides that preferred mileage may be given for the following purposes:

"(m) By traveling salesmen engaged in the sale of necessary productive equipment for farms, factories, mines, oil wells, lumber camps and similar productive or extractive establishments, or of medical supplies, if the marketing of such equipment or supplies by salesmen is essential to the war effort."

In order to be eligible for preferred mileage under this section the applicant must prove that he is engaged in the sale of productive equipment for farms, factories, mines, oil-wells, lumber camps, or similar productive and extractive establishments. Since feeds for poultry and livestock are commodities necessary to maintain production they are considered productive equipment for the purpose of the Regulations.

Under this provision, the applicant must also prove that the marketing of such feeds by salesmen is essential to the war effort. To meet this requirement the commodity itself must be essential to the war effort, and commodities necessary to the operation of a farm, as feed, have been held to be essential. In addition, the services of the salesmen must be necessary for marketing for technical rather than competitive reasons, that is, his services must be needed to give instruction in the use of the product or to make known the existence of a new commodity, or to perform some other marketing function which is essential and without which the product could not be adequately distributed.

Mileage Allowance for Farm Service

Leon Henderson, O.P.A. chief, writes a member of the House as follows:

If a person travels with the primary object of rendering technical or specialized services, at the request of or for the benefit of the farmer, preferred gasoline mileage is allowable and such a person is not disqualified even though he may make some sales or take some orders incidental to the same trip or even though his primary occupation at other times or on other trips is selling. No additional mileage will be allowed for making such sales trips or for taking orders.

If these men are not eligible under the above provision because of the fact that they are primarily engaged in selling they may be eligible for preferred mileage under the following category:

"(m) By traveling salesmen engaged in the sale of necessary productive equipment for farms, factories, mines, oil wells, lumber camps and similar productive or extractive establishments, or of medical supplies, if the marketing of such equipment or supplies by salesmen is essential to the war effort."

They may be eligible to the extent that they need such mileage for the purpose of selling poultry feeders, hoppers, etc., because these may be classified as necessary productive equipment for farms.

To be eligible for mileage for sales work, it is necessary for them to prove not only that they are engaged in the sale of productive equipment but also that the marketing of such equipment by salesmen is essential to the war effort. Marketing by salesmen is deemed to be required only where the services of a salesman are indispensable in the marketing of the goods, to give instructions in the use of a product, or to determine specifications for installations, or to perform some other marketing function which is essential, and without which the product could not be distributed.

Preferred mileage will not be given for the purpose of selling feeds because these are not equipment, but supplies, for the purposes of the Regulations. However, if traveling is done primarily for the purpose of selling productive equipment the applicant will not be disqualified by the fact that they make some sales of feeds, but no additional mileage will be given for this latter purpose. Of course, each applicant must show that he has formed a ride sharing club or that none could be formed and that no adequate alternative means of transportation is available.

These men should apply again to the local boards for additional mileage. The final determination of the ultimate facts lies with the board. If any of them is dissatisfied with the board's ruling, he has the right to appeal to the

state director of the Office of Price Administration by filing a statement of his appeal with the board.

1942 Stem Rust Damage

The elimination of millions of rust-susceptible barberry bushes from the grain-growing areas of the United States during the past 24 years and the growing of resistant varieties of small grains paid dividends in 1942 in the form of reduced losses from stem rust, the U. S. Dept. of Agri. said today.

Preliminary loss estimates based on observations throughout the season indicate that damage to wheat, oats, barley, and rye from stem rust was lower this season, from Texas north into Canada, than during any of the past 22 years. Except in the Virginias, where millions of barberry bushes are growing, and in a few localized areas in other States, losses from this disease did not exceed a trace.

Attendance at Excelsior Springs

[Continued from page 288]

Wisconsin: E. E. LaBuddé and D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee.

New York: E. J. Koenlein, Buffalo; R. F. Cunningham, New York.

Ohio: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; S. A. Rice, Metamora.

Indiana: G. A. Pritchard and E. E. Allison, Indianapolis.

Massachusetts: A. F. Hopkins, Boston.

Michigan: Leo D. Cline, Saginaw.

Washington, D. C.: George Kublin.

Bill to Protect Growers Against Loss of Warehoused Wheat

When the elevator of the Updike Grain Corporation at Fremont, Neb., was burned those farmers who had not completed government loans on their eligible wheat suffered loss of the difference between the insured market price and the loan price.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has refused to aid the farmers by permitting loans on substituted grain. As this denial seems unjust the Updike Grain Corporation has prepared the following bill for introduction in Congress:

A BILL

Relating to loans and sales to producers of agricultural commodities which are destroyed or damaged.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Whenever the producer of any agricultural commodity harvested after Dec. 31, 1941, who otherwise would be or would have been entitled to obtain a loan on such commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended and supplemented, is unable to obtain such a loan solely by reason of the loss of or damage to such commodity occurring without fault on the part of such producer, and where such loss or damage occurs after the agricultural commodity has been placed in a warehouse approved by the Department of Agri-

culture, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed—

(1) To make available to such producer a loan upon a like quantity of such commodity without regard to whether it was produced by him or otherwise acquired by him, and

(2) To sell to such producer a like quantity of such commodity, or any part thereof, at the market price for a commodity of like kind and quality at the place where, and at the time when, such loss or damage occurred.

Federal Appeal Fee Raised

Effective Oct. 1 fees and charges for federal appeals were increased by the U.S.D.A. For bulk or sacked grain in carload lots the fee, which was \$1.50, is raised to \$2 per car. The charge of \$1 for submitted sample is new.

For 20 years these charges have been stationary, altho the costs of operation have been rising and the size of cars increasing. If the grade is changed there is no charge.

In amendments to Title 7, Chapter 1, Part 26, Code of Federal Regulations the new regulation now reads with Section 26.74 amended:

26.74 FEES AND CHARGES—The fee in an appeal or a dispute shall be fixed as follows:

- (a) For bulk or sacked grain in carload lots, \$2.00 per car;
- (b) For bulk or sacked grain in a wagon or truck or in a lot of 75 sacks or less, \$1.00 per wagon, truck, or lot;
- (c) For a submitted sample or package of grain, \$1.00 per sample or package;
- (d) For all lots of grain other than those referred to in (a), (b), and (c) of this section, \$1.00 per thousand bushels or fraction thereof, with a minimum fee of \$2.00.

Charges may be made for telegram, express, parcel post, registry fees, travel, expenses, and other items paid for incurred by the Department on account of an appeal or a dispute and for oral hearings, as will reimburse the Department; all such additional items to be determined by the Administrator. Unless otherwise stated in the findings in any appeal, the fee is prescribed by this regulation and no further charges shall be deemed to be fixed and assessed.

Winnipeg, Man.—E. Cora Hind died Oct. 6, aged 81 years. Since Dr. Hind wrote her first estimate of the Canadian wheat crop for the Free Press in 1904 her reputation as a crop forecaster grew until it became second to none. On her return from a world-wide trip in 1937 the Grain Exchange presented her with a perpetual pass to the trading floor.

Blewett Builds Own Bumpers

Grain & Feed Journals: Statistics show that in the United States there are 34,383,100 automobiles, trucks and buses, all of which are equipped with two bumpers, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. apiece, made from the highest class steel obtainable, or rather that was obtainable before Pearl Harbor, for at this time this grade of steel cannot be bought anywhere. Sad to say, it is the type of steel most necessary for bombers, torpedoes, shells and other munitions of war.

These bumpers have no purpose whatever other than ornament, so they should be taken off the cars and given or sold to salvage companies to be converted into munitions.

I took the bumpers from my car and cut them in two so they could not be used again and substituted pieces of 2x6 inch pine lumber. So there is no reason why every automobile, truck and bus bumper in the United States could not be treated likewise, as with restrictions prevailing in travel and lower speed limits, these bumpers are not needed.

If every grain dealer in every county of the United States would do as I have done, which will cost but little, he can be very influential in having others do the same, which will result in about 500,000 tons of highly desirable, most necessary and wholly unobtainable metals being furnished to our government. I hope you will join the "Bumpers for Bombers Club."—G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, Tex.



Sec'y G. E. Blewett, Ft. Worth, Tex., Builds His Own Bumpers

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. has ruled that molasses dried beet pulp, consisting of dried beet pulp and cane molasses, is exempt as a Mixed Feed from GMPR, Universal ceiling.

Mitchell, Neb.—The Mitchell Elevator Co. recently unloaded a car of molasses that came all the way from Mexico. From Mexico City it was routed thru Tucson, Ariz. It was an excellent grade of black strap.

Lafayette, Ind.—A feed nutrition school will be held Nov. 5 and 6 by Purdue University at the request of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Lyman Peck and Fred K. Sale are working out the program.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Battle Creek Dog Food Co., trading as Miller's Dog Foods, has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease using the terms "meat," "meat scraps," "dehydrated meat," to describe any product which is not meat in fact.

College Station, Tex.—Ground hegari fodder was superior to ground red top fodder in rations of fattening two-year-old steers during a 156-day test at Substation No. 9, Balmorehea. The cattle fed hegari fodder made greater gains that yielded heavier and higher grading carcasses.

Washington, D. C.—C.C.C. works out price floors for cottonseed meal and cake at \$50 per ton for basis grade from gins in lots of ten tons or more. C.C.C. proposes to support prices of cottonseed products where mills pay stipulated price for seed at the gins. No farm prices are set.

San Francisco, Cal.—Sardine processors are to have the catch allocated by the W.P.B. under amendment No. 1 to conservation order M-206. Vessel operators, cannery and other processors are required to make delivery or accept delivery of raw pilchards only in conformity with directions issued by the director general for operations.

Chicago, Ill.—National Feed Week is the topic of E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president and R. M. Field, pres., of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, of addresses over station W.L.S. Oct. 17 and Oct. 19 respectively. Mr. MacNicol speaking at 10:15 and Mr. Field at 12:15. Announcements will be made during the week over the N.B.C. and C.B.S. networks.

Columbia City, Ind.—A show window with two hogs in a pen is an innovation in the up-town store of the Farmers Mill & Elevator, Inc. The two grade hogs were brought in Sept. 11 at 78 lbs. weight and will be given all they can eat. As time goes by figures will be posted in the store showing the gains. One will be fed entirely on ground grain, while the other will receive ground grain plus the correct amount of Purina hog supplement.

Washington, D. C.—Supplies of animal protein feeds including skim milk probably will not be any larger in 1943 than in 1942 and the supply of these feeds per animal unit will be the smallest in recent years. Supplies of oilcakes and meals, on the other hand, are likely to be about 40 per cent larger in 1942-43 than in 1941-42. Some producers of hogs and poultry will find it necessary to increase the utilization of these feeds to offset the deficit of tankage, fish meal, and other animal protein feeds.—U.S.D.A.

Washington, D. C.—Powdered milk is included in ceiling order No. 22 of the O.P.A., whether for human food or animal feed. The

seller's maximum price for such milk products "shall be the highest price charged by the seller during the period Sept. 28, to Oct. 2, inclusive, for the same listed food product; or if no charge was made for the same listed food product, for the similar listed food product most nearly like it. If the seller did not sell the same or similar listed food product during the period Sept. 28, to Oct. 2, inclusive, his maximum price for such listed food product shall be the highest price charged during that period by his most closely competitive seller of the same class for the same listed food product; or, if no charge was made for the same listed food product, for the similar food product most nearly like it."

Riboflavin from Paper Mill Waste

Sulphite liquor, a waste product of paper mills, can be made into a yeast, which, in turn, can be made into a sugar d-ribose.

As reported to the American Chemical Society by Washington chemists of the Bureau of Standards this will be a cheap synthetic source of riboflavin. Of the thousands of synthetic and natural sugars this is the only one capable of being converted into this vitamin.

Two plants making paper in Canada now have been equipped with the invention of a Swedish engineer to produce the low-cost yeast. Only a small fraction of the billions of gallons of sulphite waste run into the rivers is required to produce all the riboflavin needed by the entire world. Yeast made from grain or molasses is too expensive.

Labeling Mixed Grain in Mississippi

Effective Oct. 15, mixtures of two or more kinds of grain are required to have a label in Mississippi.

The regulation as promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture reads:

"Any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person, mixing two or more kinds of grain to be offered for sale, sold or distributed for feeding purposes within the state of Mississippi, shall be required to register said mixture of grains, attach a guaranteed analysis tag, and the Mississippi feed inspection stamp as is required in the case of all commercial feeds as defined in Section 4021, Mississippi Code of 1930, said mixture of grains shall be packed in 100-lb. bags, and the percentage of each grain used in the mixture shall be shown on the registration and the guaranteed analysis tag. If any grain, or grains, are mixed with oats, not less than 50% of the mixture shall be oats, and the mixture shall be registered and tagged as oats and barley mixed, or oats and rye mixed, or oats and any other grain that may be mixed with oats, as the case may be. This regulation applies only to mixed grains.

"Under ingredients on the registration and on the guaranteed analysis tag shall be shown the percentage of each grain used in the mixture and this percentage shall constitute, and be regarded as, a part of the guarantee, just as much so as the guarantee of protein, fat and fiber, and any mixture of grains not conforming to the requirements of this regulation when offered for sale, sold or distributed in this state, shall be held to be offered, sold, or distributed in violation of the Mississippi Feed Law.

"Regulation issued April 22, 1937, on mixed grains is hereby discontinued."

Mineral Feed Manufacturers Elect Officers

The Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at its annual meeting at Olympia Fields, Ill., Sept. 11, elected the following officers: Pres., J. S. Ahern, Quincy, Ill., (4th term); vice pres., Jas. L. Elliott, Oelwein, Ia.; sec'y, M. E. Gray, Quincy, Ill.; directors, P. A. Casey, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; T. Moorman, Hammond, Ind., Mr. Ahern and Mr. Elliott.

R. M. FIELD, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, spoke on the importance of National Feed Week in promoting the feed business, during Oct. 19 to 24.

W. P. ELMSLIE spoke on Trace Minerals.

Dr. CLORE urged co-operation with the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n.

JOS. NELSON predicted a shortage of certain packinghouse by-products.

L. F. BROWN read a memorial to E. V. Moorman, of Quincy, Ill., one of the founders.

CLO-TRATE VITAMIN PRODUCTS

To fortify your feeds in accordance with government regulations, use one or more of the following CLO-TRATE Products:

CLO-TRATE "L-40"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 1000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "400"
Vitamin A & D Feeding Oil contains 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D and 2000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A per gram.

CLO-TRATE "800"
Vitamin D Feeding Oil contains 800 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

CLO-TRATE "DRY D", activated animal sterol (vitamin D) in edible powder form, contains 2000 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Each CLO-TRATE Product is guaranteed to contain not less than the unitage claimed. Every batch is checked before shipment in our chemical and physical laboratories, and tested on chicks by the A.O.A.C. method.

WHITE LABORATORIES, INC.

NEWARK

NEW JERSEY

of the Ass'n, who died recently. Mr. Brown was re-elected honorary executive secretary.

Most of those at the meeting competed in the golf tournament during the afternoon for valuable prizes.

Change in Soybean Meal Sales Area

The Commodity Credit Corporation has shifted southern Illinois and southern Indiana from Area 3 to Area 1 and 2 respectively, placing soybean meal sales prices under its contract as in all of Indiana and Illinois.

The contract is to be amended to permit application of the \$2 a ton differential under standard prices on meal to deliveries at points bordering the areas where this lower price obtains.

The C.C.C. allows a \$2 differential on meal sales in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the rest of Area 4, as well as in Area 7, Colorado and Wyoming; 9 New England and 10, Pacific Coast and Far West.

Soybean Oil Meal for Cows

E. A. Gannon, Purdue University extension dairyman, calls attention to research work that has been done at the University in feeding the soybean protein concentrate to dairy cows.

In all experimental trials, soybean oil meal was found equal to or superior to linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, or ground soybeans. Also, the cows like the soybean oil meal and it did not produce soft butter.

Following is a brief summary of some of Purdue's feeding trials:

When soybean oil meal was compared with linseed oil meal, the former required less grain to produce milk. There was no significant difference in the amount of roughage consumed by the cows fed the two protein supplements.

The average butter fat test of the cows receiving soybean oil meal was equal to that of cows receiving linseed oil meal.

The addition of minerals to the rations containing linseed oil meal (new process) seemed to give poorer results than the use of soybean oil meal without minerals being added to the ration.

Buying Feed on Price

By L. V. AMBURGEY, feed microscopist, North Carolina Department of Agriculture

Hundreds of samples of livestock feeds have been analyzed by the State Department of Agriculture during the past 12 months for protection of the farmer and the honest manufacturer, but unless buyers are governed by the guaranty on the feed label they may be buying a pig in a poke.

Too many North Carolina farmers are buying livestock feeds on the basis of price rather than quality.

The alert, business-like farmer will not rely entirely upon the guaranties of the feed manufacturer when he goes to buy his needs. The truth is that many low-grade feeds are placed on the market to sell at low-cost. Many low-cost feeds, altho they may contain the exact ingredients as guaranteed, may have a relatively low feeding value. Therefore, it is not only a wise procedure to check against the guaranties, but it is likewise important to look for the list of ingredients and to become familiar with the feeding worth of each ingredient.

For the first time in the history of regulatory, inspectional and control work in the Department, farmers this year will be given a condensed "manufacturers' list" of feed samples analyzed, with results of the chemical and microscopical analyses being shown for each company operating in North Carolina.

The feed analyses list, which will be available within the next 60 days, should be of inestimable value to the buyer of livestock feeds. While the Department does not recommend the kind of feeds the farmer should purchase, a feed

bulletin is published annually and farmers are being encouraged to use the information on feed analyses as a guide in the more intelligent purchase of the feed requirements for his livestock.

Carotene and Riboflavin in Alfalfa

A. R. Hanke and A. T. Perkins of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, after analyzing 99 samples of alfalfa meal collected in Kansas in 1940, report that:

The dehydrated meals contain considerably more carotene and riboflavin than the meals.

The leaf meals contain considerably more carotene and riboflavin than the meals.

There is a large variation in the carotene content of the meals and leaf meals, whether dehydrated or sun-cured.

The wide variation in the carotene content of alfalfa meals in the same classification shows that the designation used at the present time gives little indication of the value of alfalfa meal as a carrier of carotene.

The feeds in the hands of the manufacturer were, on the average 258% greater in carotene than those in the hands of the mixer.

The variation in riboflavin content is not nearly as marked as that for carotene.

There is a correlation between the carotene and riboflavin content of the various meals. This relationship varies from a nonsignificant correlation of the sun-cured meals to a very highly significant correlation in the case of the dehydrated meals in the hands of the manufacturers.

Further work is being undertaken to observe loss of carotene during storage of alfalfa meals and also mixed feeds containing alfalfa.

Protein Regulation of Animal Feedingstuffs

Effective Oct. 16 the O.P.A. has issued a regulation establishing minimum percentages of protein for meat scraps and digester tankage in order to prevent a diversion of such supplies from their normal channels of distribution through the recent tendency of some producers to make sales on a basis of "mill-run" protein content.

These guaranteed minimum levels of protein, now formalized in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 74 as amended (Animal Product Feedingstuffs), effective Oct. 16, are 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65 per cent; for digester tankage 50, 55 and 60 per cent. These were the customary trade standards until the recent evasive practice, which caused considerable confusion among buyers of these products and which, if continued, would have resulted in a lowering of the quality of the product.

No premium is allowed for protein content in excess of the guaranteed minimum content. A penalty of \$1.50 is provided if the product is less than 1 per cent lower in protein content than the guaranteed minimum and \$3 per ton for each 1 per cent or fraction of per cent below the guaranteed minimum if the product shows a deficiency of more than 1 per cent protein. This move will be instrumental in keeping products within their normal channels of distribution. If guaranteeing minimum protein content on one of the percentages named works substantial hardship on any manufacturer, he may submit the facts in writing to the

Feed Grain Section of O.P.A. Washington, D. C., requesting permission to guarantee a different minimum protein content. If, upon investigation, his request is found justified, O.P.A. will grant that permission.

Carotene in Field Grasses

John Allardyce and Douglas Milsom in the Canadian Journal of Research report that cuttings of feed grasses less than 7 in. high, taken from the same field and given the same treatment, varied considerably in carotene content. Factors that were found to contribute to these variations were: the amount of sunshine and rain prior to each cutting, the height of the cutting and the manner of storage.

Higher carotene content was found when the cuttings were taken after periods of increased daily sunshine, particularly if these periods were preceded by rain. Cuttings less than 7 in. high contained larger amounts of carotene than did 12-in. cuttings.

Storing the ground, dehydrated feed grasses in 100-lb. paper-lined burlap sacks at 35° F. during the summer months reduced the average loss in carotene content to 7.5%.

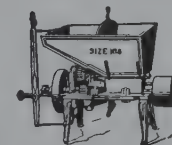
The Butler-Welsh Rock Island temporary storage annex will hold 500,000 bus. of wheat. It is 261 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, 60 ft. high where it joins the concrete wall of the tanks, 7 ft. high at the outside wall. The floor is of 2 inch tongue-and-grooved lumber, laid over tar paper resting on a sand fill between stringers. The roof of the huge frame structure is supported by telephone pole pillars, resting on concrete footings on 18 ft. centers each way in the frame structure. The roof is covered with roofing paper.

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Pricing C.C.C. Contract Soy Meal

In its revised contracts with processors of soybeans the Commodity Credit Corporation explains that:

In applying the provisions of Section 17 C(1) and (2) with respect to sales to feed manufacturers using transit, the destination may, as a means of equalizing billing, be regarded as the price basing point destination in regions where it is customary to sell on such a basis, and such basing point destination is specifically approved by the C.C.C. However, the basing point price will be governed by the minimum price in the area where the first delivery point is located. For example, a Buffalo, N. Y., feed manufacturer may be sold "Boston, Mass., basis" by charging the Boston price and deducting the amount necessary to move meal on from Buffalo to Boston. But a feed manufacturer in an area where the \$2 discount price does not apply may not be sold at the \$2 discount by using Boston prices.

For those plants for which the provisions of Section 17 E(2) are applicable the per ton payment to be entered in the space indicated therein will be determined by subtracting the amount by which the minimum price for truck sales of meal exceeds the basic price from either (a) 80% of the estimated average inbound freight paid by the processor on soybeans used in the manufacture of meal sold by truck or (b) \$2, whichever is smaller. Average inbound freight will be estimated on the basis of the weighted average of (a) canceled freight billing resulting from truck sales and (b) average inbound trucking charges.

In connection with the provisions of Section 17 E(3) any processor who desires to do so may submit a proposal for handling freight adjustments on an over-all average basis rather than on an actual accounting basis and if such proposal is approved by commodity such adjustments will be made accordingly. Such arrangements, however, can be handled as a supplement to the contract and need not delay the execution of the contract.

Changes have been made where applicable in the Form A contract to correspond with the changes in the Form B contract. Under the Form A contract, as revised, the Commodity Credit Corp. agrees to pay to processors \$1 per ton of soybean meal sold in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Areas 4, 7, 9 and 10 at the full reduction of \$2 per ton.

The conditions prevailing in areas 8 and 10 and in the cotton producing sections of areas 5 and 6 vary so widely from those obtaining in the principal soybean producing areas that somewhat different contracts are being offered to processors in such areas and sections.

For plants in area 8 and in the cotton producing sections of areas 5 and 6 a contract involving the resale of soybeans from Commodity Credit Corp. to the processor on the basis of an official analysis showing the fat content of the soybeans involved has been prepared. Also under this contract all dealer handling charges, storage charges, and transportation costs are taken into consideration in establishing the prices at which soybeans will be resold to the processor and no separate items are specified for these services. All meal sales under this contract will be on an f.o.b. plant basis, the initial minimum price being \$31.50 ton for bulk meal in Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas, and \$30 ton in the remainder of the region. Provisions of this contract relate only to soybeans produced in the regions referred to. In the event oil mills in these regions crush soybeans shipped from other regions, it is contemplated that the provisions of the Form B contract will apply.

If the operator of any plant in a region adjacent to the cotton producing territory requests an amendment to his contract to provide for the repurchase of soybeans on the basis of an official analysis showing the fat content, consideration will be given to such request. Such

request will be approved, however, only where it is shown the fat content of soybeans grown in the region varies widely and marketing practices differ substantially from those in the principal soybean producing territory.

The contract being offered to processors in area 10 will be similar to the Form B contract except that Section 2 will be deleted and plants operating in this area will be authorized to sell meal within the area at a price determined in accordance with Section 17 C(1) of Contract B, less \$4 ton. In order to offset this lower meal price and to offset the additional freight costs involved in moving soybeans to Pacific Coast mills, Commodity Credit Corp. will reduce the price at which soybeans are resold to the plants in that area by an amount sufficient to cover such items.

Dixon, Cal.—The government has leased 1,500 acres of land in the northern part of the county for growing guayule plants for rubber. The crop is being planted from nursery stock. —F. K. H.

Cottonseed Meal Price Reduced to Western Territory

A reduction of \$2 per ton under the price specified in the contract with the C.C.C. has been authorized on shipments of cottonseed meal and cake to Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Missouri north of the Missouri River, and Kansas City, Mo.

To offset this reduction in meal prices, the Corporation will pay to processors \$1.50 per ton plus the amount by which the actual freight paid on the meal so sold exceeds the freight rate from Memphis, Tenn., to the delivery point or minus the amount by which the actual freight rate paid is less than the freight rate from Memphis to delivery point, but in no event will the payment exceed \$2 per ton.

The purpose is to enable feeders to obtain cottonseed meal and cake on a favorable price basis and the same time to provide an outlet in surplus producing sections.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Lafayette, Ind.—The State Poultry Ass'n of Indiana held its 24th annual meeting Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Lafayette, Ind.—For the past three years Indiana has led in the production of hatchery chicks, with the 1941 output reaching the staggering total of 94 millions. The figures also show that the Hoosier output of baby chicks exceeds the combined production of 22 other states. About nine per cent of the baby chicks hatched in the U. S. come from Indiana incubators.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Dissemination of false advertisements concerning poultry and stock feeds sold under the brand name "Bewley's Red Anchor" is prohibited under an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Bewley Mills. That the use of Red Anchor feeds will result in the highest production of poultry at the lowest cost; that such feeds are perfectly balanced and thoroughly tested under actual feeding conditions so as to insure better and more economical results regardless of feeding conditions; and that they will give maximum production for the least cost over a long period of time.

Rough Rice as Feed for Laying Hens

The purpose of this test is to determine the effects of rough rice as compared with grain sorghum upon the seasonal egg production, broodiness, body weight, seasonal molt, and mortality of laying hens. Two pens of Leghorn hens received the same conditions and rations except that in the one case rough rice was used for scratch grain and for the grain portion of the mash while in the other case grain sorghum was used for scratch grain and for the grain portion of the mash.

The Texas Exp. Station reports that the pen receiving the rice consumed 20 per cent more grain and mash and laid about 13 per cent more eggs than the pen receiving the grain sorghum. The weight of the birds at the close of the test were the same. This indicates that if or when rough rice is available at a price comparable with grain sorghum, it should be a profitable feed.

Proso Millet for Turkeys

Results of two experiments, conducted in three years, each with 1,152 and 1,209 poults, respectively, are reported by the North Dakota Exp. Station. In one group proso millet replaced yellow corn in part and completely in the mash and grain rations. Better growth was induced in both males and females, but slightly more feed was required when proso millet was substituted for the corn.

The average live weight at 26 weeks of age by birds receiving from 24 to 34% of yellow corn in the mash ration and 50% in the grain ration was 14.8 lbs., as compared with 15.1 and 15.8%, respectively, when half or all of the corn was replaced by proso millet. The grade of millet-fed birds excelled that of corn-fed birds and there was evidence of a lower percentage of pin-feathering, altho more feed was required per unit of gain. In another group of experiments, poults which received the mash in form of pellets were heavier at 4 weeks of age and continued to be heavier thruout a 26-week feeding period than birds receiving the mash in an unpelleted form.

At first there was some trouble in getting poults to eat pellets, but total feed consumption during the first 8 weeks was greater where pellets were fed than on dry mash alone. With pellets there was an average of 4.9 lbs. of feed required per pound of gain, as contrasted with 5.2 lbs. of dry mash. The pellet-fed birds graded better and showed less evidence of pin-feathering than birds fed dry mash.

Substitutes in Wartime Poultry Feeds

By HARRY W. TITUS, U.S.D.A., before
New England Feedmen

The use of substitutes in attacking problems of feed formulation is not satisfactory in every case. I think that a much better method of attacking such problems is: First, set up the desired standards for the proposed feed mixture. Second, list the available feedstuffs and their prices, together with such information as can be obtained regarding their availability. And third, formulate by trial and error a feed mixture that meets the standards that have been set up and, at the same time, consists of those ingredients that are the least expensive and most likely to be available for some months to come.

Let me give an example of the application of the latter method—the one I recommend. The problem is to formulate a suitable all-mash starting-and-growing diet in which will be used the maximum quantities possible of wheat and soybean meal. This is an important, current problem.

The reason for using as much wheat as possible is that the government wishes to dispose of 125 million bushels of the wheat it is now holding and has offered it at a price that is equal to 85 per cent of the parity price of corn. This makes wheat a relatively cheap feedstuff. Moreover, we are now using corn more rapidly than we are raising it, and the resulting drain on our supplies of corn can best be reduced by using wheat in place of corn.

The reasons for using large quantities of soybean meal are: There are not enough fish meal, meat scrap, dried skimmilk and dried buttermilk to permit us to continue using animal protein in poultry feeds at the rate to which we have become accustomed. We shall have enormous stores of soybean meal to draw from.

COMPOSITION OF A MASH.—We shall use for our standards those that are given on page 818 of U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook Separate 1714, "Practical Nutritive Requirements of Poultry." According to those standards, our all-mash starting-and-growing diet should contain at least 21 per cent of protein, about 0.7 per cent or a little more of phosphorus, approximately 1.6 times as much calcium as phosphorus, not less than 50 parts per million of manganese, and 1,450 I. U. or more of vitamin A, 180 I. U. or more of vitamin B₁, not less than 180 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D, and about 1,670 micrograms of riboflavin per pound. To these standards let us add that the diet shall contain approximately 15 parts per million of added iodine and about 6 milligrams of pantothenic acid per pound.

SOURCES OF VITAMIN A.—The number of feedstuffs we can list as available is restricted because we wish to use as much wheat and soybean meal as possible. Of the various sources of vitamin A that might be used we shall choose alfalfa leaf meal, because in addition to being an excellent source of vitamin A it is a fairly good source of supplementary protein and of many of the vitamins required by poultry.

As an additional source of the vitamins of the B-G complex, any one of a number of fermentation by-products might be used but we shall choose dried distillers' solubles because large quantities of this product are now being produced. If we use 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal and assume that the other vitamin and mineral supplements will account for about 8 per cent of the final diet, the remaining 82 per cent will consist of ground wheat and soybean meal.

A simple calculation shows that the diet must contain about 50 per cent of ground wheat and

32 per cent of soybean meal, if its total protein content is to be at least 21 per cent.

We finally obtain the following formula:

Ingredient	Parts, by Weight
Ground wheat	50
Soybean meal	32
Alfalfa leaf meal (that contains about 90,000 I. U. of vitamin A per pound) ..	10
Dried distillers' solubles	3
Steamed bonemeal	2.25
Ground limestone or oystershell	1.00
Iodized salt ¹	0.75
Manganized salt ²	0.75
Vitamin-A-and-D feeding oil ³	0.25
Total	100.00

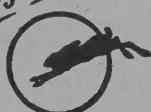
¹The usual commercial iodized salt probably will be satisfactory, but, because we are using such a high percentage of soybean meal, we prefer one that contains about 2,000 parts of iodine per million, or 0.2 per cent.

²In order to ensure that there will be enough manganese, we suggest the use of a mixture of 100 parts, by weight, of common salt, and 3.5 parts of technical, anhydrous manganous sulfate.

³The vitamin-A-and-D feeding oil should be one that contains 400 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per gram. Its vitamin A content is unimportant, if the alfalfa leaf meal meets the specification given in the formula.

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Dried Citrus Pulp in Beef Cattle Fattening Rations

The use of dried citrus fruit by-products for livestock feeding was first suggested in 1916. Subsequent work by the Florida and California Experiment Stations has shown that dried grapefruit cannery refuse and dried orange peel are in the class of high carbohydrate concentrate feeds, and furthermore that cattle will eat these products.

In a digestion trial with dried grapefruit refuse with 4 steers, Neal at the Florida Station found 24.8 per cent of the crude protein, 71.5 per cent of the crude fiber, 92.4 per cent of the nitrogen free extract, and 79.4 per cent of the crude fat to be digestible. The dried grapefruit used yielded 1.2 per cent digestible protein and 76 per cent total digestible nutrients and was palatable. Neal also noted that dried orange peel seemed to be as palatable as dried grapefruit refuse and that dried grapefruit and orange cannery refuses have a laxative action when fed as a large proportion of the ration. The general effects of the dried grapefruit refuse were noted as being favorable as indicated by thrifty appearance, gloss of the coat of hair, and improvement in thickness of flesh.

In later work, Arnold, Becker, and Neal at the Florida Station found that dried grapefruit pulp was palatable to dairy cows and that no flavor characteristics of that product occurred in the milk during the feeding trials in question. They also observed that Florida dairymen have fed a considerable quantity of fresh citrus pulp to dairy cows and heifers and that the fermenting product tended to impart a slight flavor to the milk. Grapefruit pulp ensiled with grass by a Florida cattleman produced a fair quality of silage; however, the cattle utilizing this feed showed preference for the ensiled rag and seed rather than the peel.

Processors in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas faced with the problem of disposing of citrus cannery refuse and with the available information in regard to the feeding value of dried citrus products, began to prepare dried citrus pulp in 1937. The estimated average tonnage produced by years since that time is as follows: 1937-38, 9,400 tons; 1938-39, 10,200 tons; 1939-40, 2,700 tons, and 1940-41, 8,000 tons. When this product, which to date in Texas has consisted of approximately 85 and 15 per cent, respectively, of grapefruit and orange peel and rag, appeared on the Texas market, questions arose as to its feeding value. The Texas Station accordingly began work to determine the feeding value of the product. Expensive to dehydrate and distribute, the manufacturers wished to know whether the dried citrus pulp had high enough feed value to offset the cost of preparation. Feeders wished to know its value in comparison to other available carbohydrate feeds such as ear corn chop with husk.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT.—Since dried citrus pulp is known to be a feed high in carbohydrates, it was logical to compare it with a grain feed in order to determine the comparative price which the feeder can afford to pay for the citrus pulp. Ear corn chop with husk was selected for the comparison since it was readily available in the region and since it has a content of crude fiber and nitrogen free extract quite similar to that of dried citrus pulp. Believing also that dried citrus pulp to a certain extent lacked palatability, it was fed as a replacement for ear corn chop with husk in fattening rations (1) in moderate amount, and (2) in as large amount as would be readily consumed. The experiment involved three sepa-

rate feeding trials conducted during three consecutive years, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. The results are presented separately by years then brought together in the form of a summary.

Three lots of feeder steers were used in each of the three feeding trials. The averages of three initial and three final individual weights secured on consecutive days constituted the initial and final weights of the lots. The lots were formed, after the third initial weighing, as equally as possible, with reference to weight and type. Individual weights were taken at 28-day intervals in regular manner. Records of all feeds fed and consumed were obtained; also notes in regard to the day to day appetite and condition of the steers were recorded.

The plan in feeding was as follows:

Lot 1, (check), ear corn chop with husk, cottonseed meal, roughage, and pulverized limestone or pulverized oyster-shell.

Lot 2, same as Lot 1, except that 25 per cent of the ear corn chop with husk was replaced by dried citrus peel and pulp.

Lot 3, same as Lot 1, except that as much of the ear corn chop with husk was replaced by dried citrus pulp as would, in the judgment of the feeder, be consumed.

Each year the steers were fed with the idea of fattening them as quickly as practicable and the ear corn chop with husk and mixtures of dried citrus pulp were increased as rapidly as could be done without getting the steers off feed. The cottonseed meal was fed in a regular amount from start to close of the feeding period. All of the feeds were mixed together and were given twice daily, about 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and in such amount as to result in only slight refusal of the less palatable portions. The percentage of dried citrus pulp fed to Lot 3 varied for the different years and this variation is described for each feeding trial.

SUMMARY.—Dried citrus pulp, when fed to replace not more than 25 per cent of the ear corn chop with husk, resulted in the production of practically equal gains but slightly higher finish than groups fed ear corn chop with husk as the carbohydrate concentrate portion of the ration.

The replacement of as much as 60 per cent of the daily allowance of ear corn chop with husk by dried citrus pulp produced a feed which was less palatable, and had slightly greater laxative effect, and reduced feed consumption, gains and finish.

In these tests a mixture of 75 parts ear corn chop with husk and 25 parts dried citrus pulp as the carbohydrate concentrate produced satisfactory results. Productive values in terms calculated from the actual feedlot gains were slightly lower for the dried citrus pulp than for the ear corn chop with husk; however, when gains were adjusted to agree with dressing percentage these values were higher for the citrus feed than for the ear corn chop with husk.

There were no distinguishing differences in the color of fat between the check groups fed ear corn chop with husk and those which received the dried citrus pulp as replacement of varying amounts of ear corn chop with husk.—Bull. 613, Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.

Dates of National Conventions

[Continued from page 291]

1936, Oct. 12-13, Milwaukee, Wis., 600.

1937, Oct. 11-12, Dallas, Tex., 412.

1938, Sept. 26-27, Toronto, Ont., 206.

1939, Oct. 2-3, Minneapolis, Minn., 410.

1940, Oct. 14-15, Louisville, Ky., ...

1941, Sept. 15-16, Toledo, O., 739.

1942, Oct. 12-13, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Meeting of officials substituted for abandoned convention.

Black Bros., millers, Wymore, Neb., were fined \$350 on six charges of permitting Jerry Camp, a common carrier trucker, to haul their mill products into territory not included in his license. Camp was fined \$100.

Price Ceilings Affect Feed Middlemen

It is a sellers' market on feed and on feed ingredients, reports a prominent Chicago feed man. Anyone who has a car of fish meal, for example, has it sold with almost no effort before it comes into his possession. Shortage in some ingredients is forcing changes and adjustments here and there to adapt formulas to available supplies.

But selling of feeds is complicated by priorities, and war controlled transportation, and ceiling and bottom prices. Almost every deal requires individual consideration in handling that increases the cost of doing business. Ceiling and bottom prices are creating a marked tendency on the part of shippers of raw materials to go around the brokers and commission men and sell direct, so that they may get the last dollar available under the ceilings.

"Brokers will probably remember this," he warns, "when conditions change again, and those who have feed ingredients to sell have trouble finding a market unaided."

The black stem sawfly, the newest wheat insect, is present in Ohio only in the eastern part of the state. This insect was found to have decreased to insignificant numbers in eastern counties where several years ago it took a heavy toll. This reduction has probably been brought about thru insect parasites.—Ohio Exp. Sta.

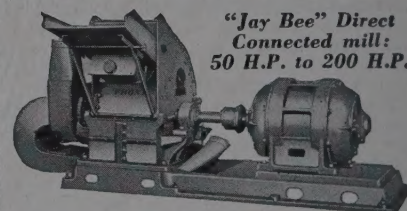
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Dayton, Ohio

All Soybean Processing Points to Go Under Permit System

J. E. Wells, Jr., special assistant to the chief of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, called a meeting of representatives of soybean processors, permit agents of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the O.D.T., the C.C.C. and warehousemen to consider the extension of the permit system of I.C.C. Order No. 80 to all points processing soybeans.

The meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, was very well attended by those interested. At the table on the speaker's platform were Mr. Wells, flanked on his left by Mr. Clark, representing the Association of American Railroads, and on his right by Fred Keiser, representing the Office of Defense Transportation. Mr. Keiser, who was manager of the transportation department of the Duluth Board of Trade before he was drafted into the service of the O.D.T., gave definite replies to questions relating to transportation.

MR. WELLS in an introductory statement reviewed the history of Service Order No. 80, which was preceded by the Grain Embargo No. 45 imposed by the Ass'n of American Railroads, calling attention to the fact that Exception No. 1 to No. 45 was still in effect, reading as follows:

This restriction will not apply to shipments of grain where shipper or consignee shall execute a certificate in the following form to be endorsed on the bill of lading:

"I hereby certify that grain contained in car (insert initial and number) consigned to (insert billed destination) has been sold or is intended for sale and not for storage."

"Signed"

Mr. Wells pointed out that we are faced with a crop of 211,000,000 bus. of soybeans, increased 2,000,000 bus. more by the latest government report. "We need the meal and the oil in the war effort and have not adequate crushing facilities. We believe people in the trade can solve this problem with our assistance. We did not draw up a truck order."

Mr. Wells said that altho a processor may have contracts for beans to be delivered to his plant he may be required to take other beans first, those in greatest distress.

WALTER SCOTT, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, said that experience in the Southwest and Northwest showed that distress grain might be defined as (1) bulging elevator exposing grain, (2) grain about to heat, (3) grain on farm and elevator full, (4) grain on the ground. "We never thought that the grain in an elevator that was full could be considered distress."

J. S. BROWN, manager transportation department, Chicago Board of Trade: Will markets have their points of origin allocated to them?

W. L. SHELLABARGER of the C.C.C., Chicago: Country elevators will be restricted as to areas from which they may receive beans. [See page 235 of Grain & Feed Journals for Sept. 23.]

MR. BROWN: Will it not be necessary as a part of the system just to define to what territory the agent may give permits? I have

given a permit from as far away as the state of Washington.

J. H. LLOYD, C.C.C., Chicago: Those having the contract agreement with the C.C.C. will be directed where to purchase the beans. Illinois is better off than any other part of the country as to crushing capacity.

JAS. P. HAYNES, Louisville, Ky.: It is not desired at Louisville to have soybeans put under the permit system, as we have only one processor. Could not we petition the I.C.C. or C.C.C. to exempt Louisville from the soybean embargo?

Mr. Wells pointed out that before Service Order No. 80 one elevator on one side of the track at a country station got 40 empty cars to load, while the house on the other side got none, the favored one getting cars because it had been giving all its business to a certain terminal elevator. "If there are six elevators in a town it is unfair for one elevator to get all the cars."

GRADON SWANSON, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.: In northern Iowa the beans we do have will be fewer but in bad condition. What are we going to do in Iowa with beans damaged by wet weather? We have doubled our soybean crop in Iowa. We have a tense situation. Some provision should be made to take care of the distressed beans in Iowa.

Mr. Wells read off a list of names of proposed agents at different points, subject to change. We have still to decide who shall represent the A.A.A. and the railroads on the permit committees.

The meeting adjourned early in the afternoon and Mr. Wells turned the hall over to the processors for a discussion of their problems.

One processor in Illinois pointed out the injustice of the provision in the agreement with the C.C.C. that savings in freight charges would accrue to the C.C.C.

This clause was fair enough when the agreement was under consideration, but became unfair under the permit system, as a mill in Illinois west of the Illinois river that expected to buy beans in 110 per cent territory as customary, would under the permit control be required to buy beans from Iowa in 117 per cent territory and thereby suffer loss. As the C.C.C. was given freight savings it was argued that it and not the processor should bear freight rate losses created by the control.

It was stated that the C.C.C. would neither make loans upon nor purchase beans under the No. 4 grade.

Following is a list of the permit agents and points over which they are given authority:

BUFFALO, N. Y., including Oswego, E. B. Black.

CAIRO, ILL., John T. Boyd.

CHICAGO, ILL., J. S. Brown.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., including Waterloo, Fayette, Clinton and Gladbrook, Harry Sundberg.

DECATUR, IND., E. V. McCann.

DES MOINES, IA., including Iowa Falls, Ft. Dodge, Quimby and Centerville, A. V. Tischer.

FOSTORIA, O., including Marion, New Washington, H. A. Hoffmaster.

LOUISVILLE, KY., including Owensboro and Henderson, Jas. P. Haynes.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., E. J. Grimes.

PAINESVILLE, O., including Shelby, Wooster, Berea, H. O. Wining.

PEORIA, ILL., including Quincy, Monmouth, Pekin and Galesburg, W. V. Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, MO., including Kansas City, H. R. McCormick.

TOLEDO, O., A. E. Schultz.

Nutrition School at U. of Minn.

What to do about wartime shortages of essential animal feeds will be the theme of a two-day animal nutrition short course held Oct. 26 and 27 at University Farm, St. Paul, J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses, announced recently. The course is designed especially for feed dealers and manufacturers, but anyone is invited to enroll.

J. B. Fitch, chief in the dairy husbandry division, is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the course. "Many of the vitamin and protein supplements necessary in animal feeding are decreased due to greater numbers of livestock and poultry and reduced supply from some sources," Fitch said. "How to maintain good animal nutrition in spite of this lack will be the chief subject of the conference."

R. M. Bethke, from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, and P. H. Phillips, from the University of Wisconsin, are out-of-state speakers on the first day's program. Professor Bethke's address will be "Vitamin Problems in Poultry Feeding." Professor Phillips' topic is "Certain Necessary Dietary Factors for Reproduction in the Bovine."

Monday afternoon H. J. Sloan, in charge of the poultry section at the University of Minnesota, will discuss poultry problems created by the emergency.

Other poultry and livestock subjects will be continued throughout the sessions.

The fee for the course is \$3 for the two days, \$1.50 for any one day.

Purdue Pioneered in Protein Research

By DEAN H. J. REED before American Soybean Ass'n

As you know, the institution has been protein conscious for several decades, initiating early work using tankage for hogs and meatscraps for poultry. The Journal of Agricultural Research for Jan. 2, 1920, records the first comparisons of meatscraps and soybean meal as a supplement to corn for growing chicks, a contribution from our poultry department.

Professor Carrick and Doctor Hauge have continued this important work and have made many contributions to a scientific understanding of the effective use of soybean oil meal. Professor Vostal and Doctor Shrewsbury have a long record of achievement on the use of soybeans in the nutrition program for hogs, and the same is true of Professor Hilton of the Dairy Department, in the use of protein from soybeans and soybean hay for dairy cows.

This work and the work of many others has made it possible for us to better understand the proper use of the various amino acids in animal nutrition.

The farm public was first to become protein minded because it was profitable to do so. Our workers in the Department of Animal Husbandry have shown that 100 pounds of tankage replaces 14.5 bus. of corn and speeds up the production of pork. Similar results have been secured regarding egg and milk production, and this makes education easier.

The Fee of \$7.50 per car charged by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for sampling, testing and certifying flour appeared to be out of line with charges by private laboratories. A reduction to \$6 has been granted by the A.M.A.

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	360	300	.....	.....
Chicago	2,419	1,613	294	616
Kansas City	3,834	4,590	738	2,322
Portland	624	89	.....	.....
St. Louis	48	180	48	864
Seattle	39	23	.....	.....

Feed Movement in September

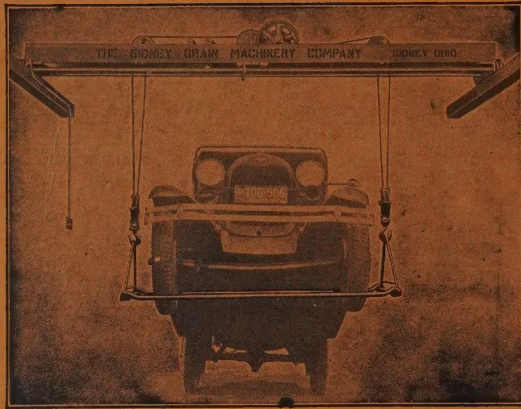
Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during September compared with September, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	3,486	4,605	.....	.....
Boston	44	61	.....	.....
Chicago	17,044	11,898	56,720	52,154
Fort Worth	3	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	8,075	11,400	19,225	29,475
Milwaukee	120	200	13,620	12,190
Minneapolis	.....	.....	34,600	.....
Peoria	17,080	12,680	21,500	21,360
Portland	.....	98,640	.....	.....
Wichita	6,466	6,404

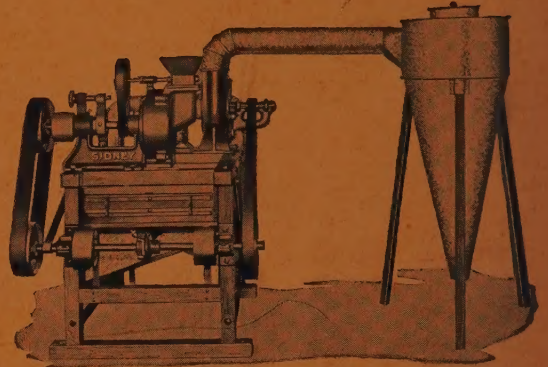
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Grain Elevator Equipment

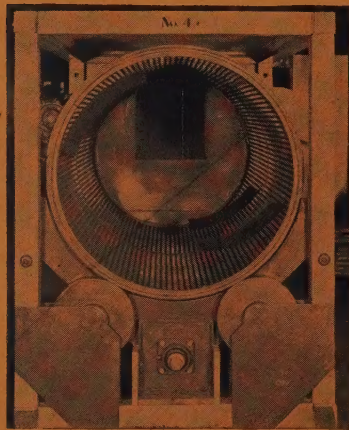
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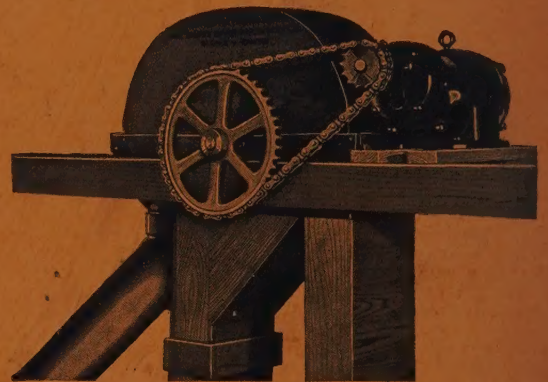
Sidney Traveling Truck Dump



Sidney Corn Cracker & Grader



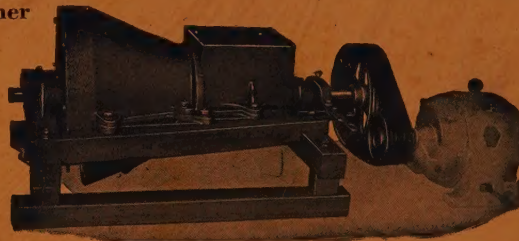
Sidney Rolling Screen
Corn Cleaner



Sidney Grain Elevator Head Drive



Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer



Sidney Corn Sheller

Our engineers, thoroughly experienced in the needs of grain elevator and feed mill operators, are ready and willing at all times to consult with you regarding your equipment requirements. This obligates you in no way.

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